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AN

ANALYSIS

OF THE

GALIC LANGUAGE.

By WILLIAM SHAW, A.M.

—Forſan et hæc olim meminiffe juvabit.

VIRG.

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INDICIA

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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF EGLINTOUNE,

THIS ANALYSIS

OF THE

GALIC LANGUAGE

IS,

WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT,

HUMBLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

W. SHAW.



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INTRODUCTION.

NATIONS by nature situated in the midst of the world, whatever their origin be, if they make any figure, and become considerable in peace or war, have their history, either by their own writers or those of other countries, transmitted to posterity; whilst the actions of people more remote, though perhaps not inferior in power, nor less considerable in peace, are lost in the oblivion of time, and their name and language almost annihilated or extinct. Of the latter sort is the Celtic nation. Situated early west of Greece and Rome, their learning and history, such powerful rivals having sprung up to the east of them, either remained with themselves, or emigrated from the continent to Britain and the adjacent islands.

Greece, at one time, subjecting the East, and Rome afterwards becoming mistress both of the East and West, the Galic power either decreased or retreated, and in room of Galic, Roman learning succeeded. Rome, like every other great and wealthy state, by its own weight and un-

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wieldiness,

wildness, dropt into non-existence; and now its language lives only in books. An inundation of Barbarians from the northern parts overwhelmed the European continent. Letters, as affrighted, fled to the Hebrides and Ireland, for an asylum, where they flourished for some centuries.

Saxon innovation, however, both in the northern and southern parts of Britain, proved fatal to the Galic power and language. The Cambrian and the Galic, formerly the same, but now different dialects of the Celtic, retreated, the one into Wales, and the other into the Highlands and western parts of Scotland. At the revival of letters, and afterwards at the Reformation in religion, the Galic, being unfortunately the provincial language of but a part of Scotland, and having ceased to be fashionable at court, did not partake of the advantages that other languages derive from the invention of printing. Under these disadvantages, however, it still is spoken, with much purity, on a great part of the continent and islands of Scotland, and exists, at this day, one of the greatest living monuments of antiquity.

The human mind, with great longing, looks back into the past, less interested in many particulars of the present,

present, which it overlooks, and of the future, which it enquires not after. The actions and connections, the fortune and habitations of our ancestors, the fields they walked on, their prudent conduct, and even foibles, we delight to hear recited, with an interested attention. The fields on which Caesar, Alexander, and Fingal fought their battles; the ruins of ancient Rome, Carthage, Athens, or Palmyra; the contents of Herculeum, a Grecian temple, an Egyptian pyramid, or Druidical circle; inspire the mind of every visitant with the ardent enthusiasm of inquiry, and a multitude of sorrowful thoughts on the instability of the highest temporal grandeur, which, attended by a pleasing melancholy, leaves the mind calmly pensive, and gently perplexed. But when I look back into the former times of the Gaël, whose history a native might be supposed more immediately fond of, finding it so much involved in obscurity, or suppressed and obliterated by the policy of a neighbouring monarch, I could sit down and weep over its fall, execrating the policy of usurping invaders, ever destructive to letters, humanity, and its rights.

There are not, however, wanting, at this day, proofs sufficient to shew the Gaël were once a very considerable people. As late as the Roman invasion, all that part of Britain

north of the Tweed and Solway Frith, with several counties of South Britain, and all Ireland, with the adjacent islands, was inhabited by the Gael. When the Romans retired and ceased to be a people, other invaders infested their coasts. The Danes, at different times, either invaded or conquered different parts of Britain, and as often were repulsed. The Saxons, however, having gained a settlement on the eastern coasts of South and North Britain, the Gael by degrees retreated to the north and western parts of Albin, as their invaders, the Scots of the Low Countries, gained ground. The different kingdoms of England, after some time, uniting and forming one great monarchy, became too powerful for the inhabitants of the Low Countries of Scotland, and obliged the Gael and the Gail, or the strangers of the Low Countries, for the general security, likewise to become one, in opposition to the English. The seat of government, which fled before the Romans to the west and the islands, where the Palladium had hitherto remained secure, at this period having no enemy north of the Tweed, was removed to Scoone, afterwards to Dunfermling, thence to Edinburgh, and at last is arrived at Westminster. The kings of Scotland, with the court, now residing in those parts where a dialect of the Saxon

was

was spoken, and having in times of peace greater intercourse with the English, the Scotch at length became the court language. From this period we may date the decline of the Galic.

All charters, deeds, records, and laws were now written in Latin or Scotch. And the monasteries being pillaged by Edward, whatever was valuable in literature was entirely lost. Ireland, which hitherto was subjected by no foreign lord, nor distressed by the encroachments of a neighbouring state, except some temporary invasions by the Danes, quietly enjoyed the use of its laws, language, and liberties. It was at this juncture, that the Irish Seanachies and annalists, (when the Scots having thrown off their extorted allegiance to England, their annals and records being irrecoverably destroyed by Edward, wished to have some account of their own origin,) invented their hyperbolic and incredible Milesian expedition from Egypt and Spain to Ireland, and thence to Scotland by the promontories of Galloway and Ceantire. Fordun, having no other materials, at once adopted this system, which gained universally in Scotland, until the ingenious Mr. Macpherison published his Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland.

Whilst

Whilst Roman learning, by the medium of a dialect of the Saxon, now flourished in Scotland, the Galic and Roman in some degree grew together in Ireland, which, for some centuries, was deemed the greatest school for learning in Europe. There letters and learned men, from all countries, found a secure retreat and asylum. Its happy situation, however, did not perpetuate these blessings. Ireland was invaded by the Danes, and in a subsequent age made subject to the kings of England. Though there were English colonies in Ireland, the Gaël of that country enjoyed their own laws and customs till the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. when the English laws were universally established. Then, for the first time, the Galic ceased to be spoken by the chiefs of families and at court, and English schools were erected, with strict injunctions that the vernacular language should no longer be spoken in these seminaries. This is the reason why the Ibero-Galic has more MSS. and books than the Caledonian. In Scotland there has been a general destruction of ancient records and books, which Ireland escaped. It enjoyed its own laws and language till a later date, whilst the Scorch-English very early became the established language in North Britain.

In

In this situation I found the Galic, with few books, and fewer MSS. in the living voice of many thousands who entirely neglected it. The first Galic printed book ever known in Scotland, is the Irish translation of the Bible and New Testament. It underwent two impressions, one in the Irish, and the other in the Roman letter, but is now to be met with only in the libraries of the curious. Though the Bible be the common book of Christians, and to be met with in the language of every Protestant country, yet in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, it is at this day a curiosity. Notwithstanding that one-third of the ministers of the Church of Scotland, since the Reformation, daily preached in Galic; so little zeal for their own language prevailed, that the Bible is not yet translated; and it is within these ten years the New Testament has been attempted by one of their ministers. The Confession of Faith, and the Psalms in metre, both imitations of the Irish dialect, have been translated by the Synod of Argyle; and since, there have appeared three collections of songs and poems, all of which, though there be merit in the composition, are, however, wretchedly orthographed. By Mr. Macdonald there has been a Vocabulary, published at the expence of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands, in which most things are expressed by circumlocution.

Mr. Macfarlane, late minister at Killinivir, Argyleshire, translated Baxter's Call to the Unconverted. He understood the Galic well, and was a grammarian; but his poetry is more forced than natural. Had others, however, been equally zealous, the language would have had many books, and been better understood by those who every day speak it. But at present I much doubt whether there be four men in Scotland that would spell one page the same way; for it has hitherto been left to the caprice and judgment of every speaker, without the steadiness of analogy or direction of rules. The taste, at this day, of the clergy, a lettered and respectable order, is to understand the English, content with what Galic enables them to translate a sermon they originally wrote in English. And although they are obliged to speak in public once in seven days, there are not five ministers in Scotland who write their discourses in their own tongue; yet there are several ambitious to be reputed the translators of a few lines of Galic poetry.

The improvement of the country, as well as the minds of the inhabitants, has been strangely neglected, in an age when every other country emerges from obscurity and ignorance, till some changes were forced upon them by a late law, I shall not say how politic. To

see a people, naturally capable of every improvement, though once misled by ignorance, stripped of their ancient habits and customs, and deprived of the Scriptures in their own tongue, the right of Christians, never denied to the most savage Indians, is at once a complication of inhumanity and imprudence. Better slay their bodies to secure their affections, as Rome was wont to do with heretics, to bring their souls to heaven, than keep them in ignorance, with the expectation that, after some generations, the English manners, language, and improvements, may begin to dawn. At this day, there is no equal number of people in Britain so useful to the state. Upon every emergency they supply our navy with good seamen, and our armies with valiant soldiers. But strip them of their dress, language, the name and honour of Gaël, and they soon degenerate. Their habit, language, life, and honour they always kept or parted with at once. The honour of the name, their habit, and a Galic speech, have always inspired them more than the consecration of the colours. Government, by preserving these privileges, to them sacred as their *are & fœi*, might have at least one part of the community, of whom they, on any emergency, might say with the Roman general, "I know the tenth legion will not desert me." From this I

would infer, that the Gael should be taught to read the scriptures in their own language, by which popery, that ever grows on the soil of ignorance, might be forever exterminated. Is there no Bishop Bedel, no Robert Boyle in our days, and is the Society for propagating Christian knowledge only a name?

Conceiving an early taste for Galic, on account of its peculiar beauties, when at the University, I thought, for my own private amusement, of subjecting it to certain rules, to be observed when I had occasion to speak it, an undertaking which, without any precedent, I thought at first impracticable. Upon a more close attention, however, to its peculiar genius, and the general philosophy of language, I found that

Nil tam difficile quod non solertia vincat,

and afterwards considering a Galic Grammar as an addition to the stores of literature, much wished for by many both in Scotland and England, I was encouraged to persevere in attempting to do what was never done before.

On the Ibero-Galic there have been written grammars by different hands. The Scots and Irish Galic, though not radically different, are two separate dialects of the same language. The words are almost always the same,

fame, but differently orthographed. The Irish, in their grammars, have a more uncertain and various inflection in the termination, which the Scotch Galic has not; and this inclines me to think the Scotch is the original, and that this inflection of termination in Irish grammars, is the mark of an attempt by the monks to polish it, after the manner of the Greek and Latin.

Father O'Molloy published his *Grammatica Latino-Hibernica* in 12mo at Rome, 1677; and Macurtin, his Elements of the Irish, at Louvain, 1728: both of which merit only to be mentioned. There are many in MS. by various authors; but that published by the indefatigable Major Vallancey, in 1773, at Dublin, is the most satisfactory that has appeared.

In this Treatise I have entirely confined myself to the Scotch Galic, and think I have accounted for every phenomenon in its structure. To reduce to rule a language without books, and having no standard but the judgment of every speaker, is an undertaking perhaps adventurous; but finding the alphabet, consisting of eighteen letters, in which it has hitherto been written, so well adapted, that, with a very few combinations, every sound in the language may be easily accommodated, it remained for me, after considering its genius,

to raise this system on that foundation. If, nevertheless, it be found defective, it is altogether my own. I cannot, like other Grammarians, be called a compiler or transcriber; what I have delivered is the result of attentive observation. The books I found of most use are Harris's *Hermes*, Sciopius's *Grammat. Philosoph.* and particularly Mr. Elphinston's ingenious *Analysis of the English*.

Being the first that has offered the public a grammatical account of the Gallic, it was recommended by several persons to frame a new alphabet, consisting of letters or combinations, to express all the sounds in the language, without any mute letter. This is impracticable; but though it could be effected, it would only render the etymology more perplexing. It was recommended to write *v* instead of *bb* and *mb*, and *y* instead of *dh* and *gh*, which if I had done, the inflections of words beginning with *b* and *m*, &c. would be indistinguishable. Thus, it could not be known whether *voladh* was praise, from *moladh*, praising; or *bholadh*, the dative of *boladh*, smell. Rejecting, for these and other reasons, all remarkable changes, I have only thrown away some useless consonants, retaining what are necessary to preserve the etymology and express the sounds. Excepting words that begin with certain consonants, the initial consonant before

fore the aspirate *h*; there are no silent letters in the language. Unlike the Irish, the Scotch Galic delights to pronounce every letter, and is not bristled over with so many useless and quiescent consonants. The English and French are infinitely more difficult to read and pronounce, and have many more silent and mute letters. In the Galic there are no such ugly looking words as *thought, through, strength*, &c. nor sounds so different from what the letters at other times express. How far I may have reduced it to a fixed system, founded on the general philosophy of language, and its own particular genius, others must determine; I only claim the indulgence always shewn to a juvenile attempt, especially of a passage through mountains never trod before. It was not the mercenary consideration of interest, nor perhaps the expectation of fame amongst my countrymen, in whose esteem its beauties are now too much faded, but a taste for the beauties of the original speech of a now learned Nation, that induced me either to begin, or encouraged me to persevere in reducing to grammatical principles, a language before spoken only by imitation; while, perhaps, I might have been more profitably employed, in tasting the various productions of men, ornaments of human nature, afforded in a language now teeming with books. I beheld with astonishment

ment the learned in Scotland, since the revival of letters, neglect the Galic; as if it was not worthy of any pen to give a rational account of a speech used upwards of two thousand years by the inhabitants of more than one kingdom. I saw, with regret, a language once famous in the western world, ready to perish without any memorial, by the use of which Galgacus, having assembled his chiefs, rendered the Grampian Hills impassable to legions that had conquered the world; and by which Fingal inspired his warriors with the desire of immortal fame. I wished an account given to the world of a language, through which, for so long a period, the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion were communicated to savage clans and roving barbarians, who, in past ages becoming civilised, sung the praises of Him who taught both the tongue to sound, and the thoughts to soar within the walls of the illustrious Iona.

Originally moved by these considerations, and at the request of many of the Literati, I have been encouraged to offer to the world what once I intended only for my own private use. A copy of the manuscript was desired by the Earl of EGLINTOUNE, who has a taste for the language, as well as an attachment to the people. I had the honour of presenting the original to his Lordship, without

without any expectation of its ever being published. Mr. Boswell, whose manners as a gentleman, and taste for polite learning, hath gained him the esteem and friendship, as well of one of the most renowned Heroes of the age, as of the learned at home, hearing from his Lordship of the existence of these sheets, obtained a perusal of them, which he afterwards left with Dr. Samuel Johnson. To the advice and encouragement of Dr. Johnson, the friend of letters and humanity, the Public is indebted for these sheets.

An acquaintance with the Galic, being the mother-tongue of all the languages in the west, seems necessary to every Antiquary who would study the affinity of languages, or trace the migrations of the ancient races of mankind. Of late it has attracted the attention of the learned in different parts of Europe, and shall its beauties be neglected by those, who have opportunities from their infancy of understanding it? Antiquity being the taste of the age, some acquaintance with the Galic begins justly to be deemed a part of the *Belles Lettres*. The language that boasts of the finished character of Fingal, must richly reward the curiosity of whoever studies it. Of this Sir James Foulis is a rare instance, who, in advanced years, has learned to read and write it; and now

drinks of the Pierian spring untainted, by reading fragments of poetry in Fingal's own language.

If in these sheets I have afforded any gratification for curiosity, or any help to the Gaël, in the improvement and study of the language of their infant years, or prevented its dying without even a sigh, I shall think my labour well bestowed, and every attending trouble amply compensated.

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A N A L Y S I S

OF THE

G A L I C L A N G U A G E.

B O O K I.

C H A P. I.

O R T H O G R A P H Y.

IN the Scotch Galic are only eighteen letters, viz. *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u*, divided into vowels and consonants. The Irish * wrote their dialect of the Celtic with these characters

2l *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z*.

The vowels are five, *a, e, i, o, u*, and are either broad or small: *a, o, u*, are broad, *e* and *i* are small.

* See Major Valancey's Grammar of the Irish.

B

C H A P.

CHAP. II.

Of the Sounds of the Vowels.

A is sounded as with the Latins, broad; or as in the English words *fall, tall, call*; thus, *mall, flow; dall, blind; can,* crooked; *aran,* bread.

O is read as in the English *lord, opposite*; thus, *ole, evil; dom, dun; mor, great; morachd,* majesty: it is sometimes pronounced as in the French *foret*, Latin *forum*, and English *glory; so fonn, a tune; tonn, a wave; tom, a bush.*

U is sounded as *oo* in the English *good, fool, so fudar,* powder; *udal,* distrefs; *ur,* new, &c.: some pronounce it as the consonant *v* in *uam, saying vuam.* It is changed into *V* in the proper name *Walter,* for we say *Valtair.*

E is pronounced as the Greek *epsilon*; thus, *edal, a treasure.* It is seldom alone in a syllable, but is generally followed by *u, n,* or *i,* and so forms a diphthong.

E the pronoun, *he,* is sounded broad, like *eta* in the Greek, or as *e* in the English, *fellow, prunella.*

I has its natural sound, as the Latin *filius*, or the French *fil,* and the English *feel; so imis, an island; inigh, to go.*

CH A P. III.

Of the Consonants.

B before *b* sounds *v*; thus, *leanabh*, a child, is read *leanav*; *leabhar*, a book, *leavair*; *labhairt*, speaking, *lavairt*.

C is equivalent to *k* in English, as *cos*, a foot; *cotbrom*, just; *ceart*, right.

The pronunciation of the *c*, in some parts of the continent and islands, like *chg* is certainly a corruption. Some dialects in Scotland still give it the natural sound of *k*, and so the Irish universally pronounce it. If there be no real difference between *chg* and *c*, why should they write *uchd* or *uchg*, the breast, and not *uc*; *lochd*, harm, and not *loc*; *naombachd*, and not *naombac*, since they write *mac*, but pronounce it *machd*, *breacan*, yet pronounce it *breachgan*, and *focal*, but pronounce it *focbgal*? The Irish rightly write *lochd*, *uchd*, *naombachd*, &c. and pronounce them so; and *breacan*, *mac*, and *focal*, and pronounce *breakan*, *mak*, and *fokal*.

D before and after *e* and *i* is sounded as *g* in the proper name *George*; thus, *dilis*, dear, is pronounced as if *jeelish*; *plaid*, a plaid or mantle, is pronounced *pladge*, or as the syllable *plaid*

in the French *plaideur*, *Dia*, God, *Jeeä*. After the broad vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, it is founded with the palate, as *da*, two; *do*, to him; *dubb*, black. *D* before *b* and after *i* in the termination of a word is mute, as *buaidb*, a reaper, *ſcriobhidb*, will write; but *db* in the beginning or middle of a word is pronounced as *y* in the English words *you*, *your*, *yellow*, *yawl*; thus, *dbuit*, to thee, is pronounced *yuit*; *db'ol*, to drink, is nearly *yawl*. The termination *adb* is pronounced as *awy* in the word *lawyer*.

F before *b* is silent, as *an fboid*, of the turf, we say *an boid*; in other respects the same as in English.

G is founded as in the word *grow*.

1. Note, however, that *agb* in the beginning or termination of a word is read like *y* in *you*, *yawl*; as *gbabb*, I took, is founded *yabb*, *gradbughabb*, loving, *grayachay*, (the *ay* being as *awy* in *lawyer*;) though the termination *adb* is founded *a* only.

2. *Agb*, *ugb* are properly read in the middle of words *acb*, *uch*, or *ax*, *ux*, according to the Greek.

M before *b* or *mb* sounds *v*, as *lamb*, a hand, *lav*, *claidbamb*, a sword, *clayav*. *mb* is mute in the pronoun *dbamb*, to me, and sometimes in the middle of words, though always written.

S before and after *e* and *i* is equivalent to *sh* in English; thus *seol*, a sail, *sheol*; *innis*, an island, *innish*; *eisd*, hearken, *eishd*—before and after *a*, *o*, *u*, the same as in English: thus, *tanas*, an apparition; *aslin*, a dream; *sugan*, a rope; *seillair*, clear; the pronoun *so*, this, pronounced *sho*, only excepted. S before *b* in the beginning of a word is always mute; as *shuibhal mi*, I went; *biubhal mi**.

P. *ph* is sounded *f* in the beginning of a word; *phobul*, to a people; *phosadh*, to marry; *phogadh*, to kiss.

T is sounded with the palate, but softer than in English. It is also mute before *b*; thus, *cruibh*, a form or shape, *cruib*; *thuit*, he fell, *buit*; *thog*, he lifted, *bog*.

L, N, R, are immutable consonants, and never have the aspirate *b* after them in the past tenses of verbs, and the inflected cases of nouns, as the other letters, but seem then to be pronounced as if reduplicated; thus, *leabh*, I read, *lleabh*; *nairich*, he affronted, *nnairich*; *reub*, he tore, *rreub*.

Sg, sr, sh, s, do not obtain the *b* in the beginning of a word, but *tr* does, as *treoruidh*, direct thou; *threoruidh*, he directed.

* The late Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, who, of all the Highland Ministers, best understood the Orthography of the Galic, has, however, committed a very glaring mistake with regard to the letter S; he always writes *leish*, *sheibh*, *sein*, *seo*, instead of *sin*, *leis*, *feibh*, *so*.

Gn and *cn* in the beginning of words are often pronounced *gr* and *cr*; thus, *gnuis*, the countenance, is *gruis*; *craimb*, a bone, *craimb*; *bainionn*, female, *bairinn*.

CH A P. IV.

Of Diphthongs.

DIPHTHONGS are twelve, viz. *ao, ae, ai, ea, ei, eo, eu, ia, io, in, oi, ua, ue.*

Ao is sounded as *u* in the French *une*; thus, *aon*, one, *une*; *aonach*, a fair or market, *unach*.

Ai is sounded as *ai* in the French *travailler*, to labour; thus, *paitas*, plenty; *cail*, a loss; *faidh*, a prophet; *ait*, a place; *aitas*, gladness, &c.

Ea is sounded like *ea* in the English *bear*, to bring; *bear*, the wild beast; as *seachbran*, an error; *near*, cheerful, sportive; *sear*, a man; *bean*, a woman; *seandaine*, an old man; *seart*, authority. Sometimes like *ea* in the proper name *Lear*, and the verb *sear*; so *searr*, better; *nearlach*, a thief; *seachd*, forces.

Ei sounds like *ai* in the word *sailor*, *fail*, or *a* in *pale*, *tale*, *male*, &c. so *eisd*, hearken; *teine*, fire; *sein*, self; *eiram*, I rise; *geimnach*, lowing.

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Eo sounds as *eo* in the word *pigeon*; so *ceol*, music; *seol*, a sail; *beo*, alive.

In the diphthong *eu* the *u* serves only to lengthen the signification or sound of *e*; as *ceusadh*, a crucifixion, may be orthographed *ceisadh*; or as the *e* in *female*; *beus*, habit; *beul*, a mouth.

La has both letters heard in one syllable; thus, *Dia* is one syllable; *diadhabhad*, divinity, is but two; and *diadombuaich*, Sunday, three syllables.

O! molaibh Dia, oir 'ta é maith!

Iu is sounded like *oe* in *shoe*, or *ew* in *few*; thus, *iul*, a guide, is read *ewl*; *subhalam*, I go or pass, *shewalam*; *ciuil*, of music, *cewl*; *fu*, worthy, *few*; *fuicar*, sugar, *shewcar*.

Io is pronounced like an *i*, long, or *ee* in English; as in *feel*, *fees*, *lees*; or *i* in the French *Sire*, *silence*, &c. as *anios*, now; *fos*, knowledge; *for*, true; *sioridh*, for ever; *ionas*, treasure.

Oi is sounded like *oi* in *oil*, *foil*, *soil*,—*oigh*, a virgin; *coill*, a wood; *moidbach*, an hare; *soighdair*, a soldier.

Ua has both vowels pronounced in one syllable; so *fuar*, cold; *suas*, up; *anuas*, down; *ruadh*, red; *ag tuar*, foreboding, &c. In

In *ui*, the *u* is long and *i* heard, or sounded like *oo* in *fool*, *good*, *food*; so *suil*, blood; *suil*, the eye; *cuil*, of the back; *mwill*, of chaff, &c.

CH A P. V.

Of Triphthongs.

THERE are these five triphthongs, *aei*, *coi*, *eai*, *ini*, *nai*, the two first vowels of which are of the diphthongs already mentioned, sound the same, and the third vowel is heard; as in these words, *aois*, age; *maoisach*, a fallow-deer or doe; *seoil*, flesh; *sluivir*, a rudder or helm; *iuil*, of a guide; *nait*, from thee; *duais*, a reward; *chuais*, of an ear.

The above observations with regard to orthography will, I apprehend, with the assistance of a few books, not only be sufficient to preserve this copious and expressive language, but make a stranger better acquainted with it in one month, than he could be with the English or French in six, by consulting all that has been written on either of these subjects.

We will now give a small collection of words divided into syllables, for the use and practice of the Reader, writing the same in an opposite column, spelled according to assistance

THE GALIC LANGUAGE. 9

taken from, and reference made to, the French and English, to express their sounds. Let this mark * distinguish French-like syllables, and this † the English.

<i>An-co-lach,</i>	<i>ain-co-lach,</i> [†]	ignorant.
<i>Aim-ol,</i>	<i>aim-ol,</i> [†]	renowned.
<i>Cint-ach,</i>	<i>cint-ach,</i> [*]	sure.
<i>Diomb-an-ach,</i>	<i>jeew-an-ach,</i> [†]	idle.
<i>Deas-fhoc-lach,</i>	<i>jeas-oc-lach,</i> [†]	witty.
<i>Mio-chair-d-ol,</i>	<i>mee-char-jol,</i> [†]	unfriendly.
<i>Eud-mbor,</i>	<i>aid-vor,</i> [†]	jealous.
<i>Aidh-ear-ach,</i>	<i>ay-ar-ach,</i> [†]	glad.
<i>Aol-tigh,</i>	<i>aol-toy,</i> [†]	a college.
<i>Sgiob-al-te,</i>	<i>sgce-bal-ta,</i> [†]	neat, tight.
<i>Di-cia-daime,</i>	<i>jee-cia-daogne,</i> [†]	Wednesday.
<i>Ball-leath-air,</i>	<i>ball-lea-ir,</i> [†]	a goff-ball.
<i>Sgoth-long,</i>	<i>scob-long,</i> [†]	a yacht.
<i>Cain-adh,</i>	<i>caign-ay,</i> [†]	scandalizing.
<i>Fcoirn an,</i>	<i>feoir-nan,</i> [†]	a straw.

C

Sduiz-

Sduir-adh, *few-ray,* *fleeing at the helm.*
Fuaibh-al, *foy-al,* *sewing.*

These words comprehend most of the sounds in the language, and are pretty nearly expressed as marked in the second column.

AN

D

AN

A N
A N A L Y S I S

OF THE

G A L I C L A N G U A G E.

B O O K II.

C H A P. I.

O F E T Y M O L O G Y.

Of Nouns Substantive.

THE parts of speech are eight, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, Conjunction.

The Genders are two, Masculine and Feminine ; that is, *e* or *i*, *he* or *she*.

Since the Galic language personifies every object, inanimate as well as animate, the distinction of gender is the principal difficulty ; and this is what renders the Gael's first attempts to speak

English so ridiculous, every substantive being either *e* or *i*, that is, *he* or *she*. Neither termination, (except that all nouns in *og* and *ag*, are feminine) nor any other circumstance but immediate distinction of sex, and custom, can determine the gender. They talk of a *stone*, a *spoon*, a *window*, a *fiddle*, a *shoe*, a *bat*, a *chair*, and a *knife*, as a *she*; but a *stocking*, a *coat*, a *fool*, a *fork*, as *he* or *it*. Nouns, however, having *a* alone in the last syllable, before one or more final consonants, are generally masculine; as, *adan*, a face; *abbar*, a cause; *cogadh*, war, &c.

Nouns having *o* in the last syllable are generally masculine; as, *corp*, a body; *ceo*, mist; *bord*, a board; *bonn*, the sole, or base of any thing.

Nouns which have a diphthong in termination, the last vowel of which is broad, are generally masculine; as, *beul*, a mouth; *meal*, an heap; *gaeth*, the wind, &c.

Nouns which have a diphthong in termination, the last vowel of which is slender, are feminine; as, *nine*, time; *nair*, an hour; *cuis*, an affair; *compailt*, a company, &c.

Agents in *air* and *oir* are masculine: all nouns in *og* and *ag*, are feminine.

The Numbers are two, Singular and Plural ; as, *moidbach*, a hare ; *moidbaich*, hares ; *fiadh*, a deer ; *feidh*, deer.

There are six Cases, Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative—in Galic, *Ainminach*, *Geimbeanach*, *Tabhartach*, *Gioranach*, *Gairminach*, and *Diobhalach*.

The Declensions are two.

1st. Nouns of the first declension have the nominative plural like their genitive singular ; as, *moidbach*, a hare ; genitive, *moidbaich*, of a hare ; nominative plural, *moidbaich*, hares.

2. Nouns of the second declension have their nominative plural, in *a* or *an* ; as, *cretoir*, an animal ; plural, *cretoira*, or *cretoiran*, animals. At the same time, every noun is either definite or indefinite, that is, declined with or without the article. Indefinitely thus, *moidbach*, a hare ; definitely, *am moidbach*, the hare ; *cretoir*, an animal ; *an cretoir*, the animal.

The Article.

Singular.		Plural.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
N. <i>an</i> , <i>an</i> , (or) <i>a'</i> .		<i>na</i> ,	<i>na</i> .
G. <i>an</i> ,	<i>na</i> .	<i>nan</i> ,	<i>nan</i> .
D. <i>do'n</i> ,	<i>do'n</i> .	<i>do na</i> ,	<i>do na</i> .
A. <i>an</i>	<i>an</i> (or) <i>a'</i>	<i>na</i> ,	<i>na</i> .
V. <i>o' an</i> ,	<i>o' an</i> .	<i>o' na</i> ,	<i>o' na</i> .
A. <i>leis an</i> ,	<i>leis an</i> (or) <i>à</i> .	<i>leis na</i> ,	<i>leis na</i> .
<i>Ann</i> s <i>an</i> ,	<i>ann</i> s <i>an</i> (or) <i>ann</i> s <i>a'</i> .	<i>ann</i> s <i>na</i> ,	<i>ann</i> s <i>na</i> .

The article *an* masculine of the nominative and accusative singular, is changed to *am* before nouns beginning with *f*, *b*, and *p*, if the noun be masculine. If the noun begins with a vowel, the letter *t* is prefixed in the nominative and accusative; as, *an t ord*, the hammer; if with an *s*, as *stat*, a rod or wand, *an t stat*, the *s* being silent. *Nan* of the genitive plural before *f*, *b*, *p*, is changed to *nam*; before a noun beginning with a *c* or *g*, is sounded as if the last *n* were joined to the *g*; as *nan ceum*, of the steps, *na nceum*; *nan cos*, as if *na ncos*. When the noun is masculine, and begins with an *s*, the euphonic *t* is retained in the genitive, dative, and ablative singular; as, *saol*, the world, genitive, *an t saoil*; dative, *d'on tsaol*; ablative, *leis*

an

an t saol: but if feminine, it is retained throughout the whole singular, except the genitive case; as, nominative, *an t slat*, the wand; dative, *do n t slat*; accusative, *an t slat*; vocative, *o ! an t slat*; ablative, *leis an t slat*. But this is only when it is definitely declined.

General Rules.

The Nominative and Accusative are always alike in both numbers.

Do is the sign of the dative; *le* or *leis* of the ablative.

All definite names have the article; indefinites have not.

The flexion of a Celtic noun does not, like a Greek noun, consist in an inflected article and termination only; nor a Roman noun, with its termination inflected; nor like the French, English, or Italian, in particles; nor yet like a *Hebrew noun, in syntax; but is declined definitely, with an article, a change of the vowel or diphthong of its termination, and by introducing the aspirate *b* after the initial consonant. Thus, *an moidbach*, the hare; genitive, *an mhoibbaich*, of the hare; dative, *do n mboibbach*, to the hare, &c. or indefinitely, dative, *do' mboibbach*, to a hare; genitive, *moidbaich*, of a hare.

* At casus non actu, sed potestate hic sunt, id est, non diversarum terminationum, sed ex structura sermonis; neque etiam articulis aut notis discernuntur sed omnino ex syntaxi dijudicandi sunt. Buxt. Gram. Heb. abnuot da—

A Forma, or Scheme, shewing the Changes of the mutable Consonants in the Inflection both of

Nouns and Verbs.

^a *b*—*bh*, which sounds like *v* in English.

^c *ch*, always a guttural sound.

^d *dh*, resembles *y* in English.

^e *f*—*fh*, in which *f* is silent; *do*, the sign of the dative in nouns and past tenses of verbs beginning with *f*, is best wrote thus, *fiannis*, a witness; dative, *dfhianuis*, to a witness; *fiosrucbam*, I inquire; *dfhiosruich mi*, I inquired; *f* is silent, *dh* sounded like *y*; thus, *yefruich mi*.

^g *gb*, like *dh*, resembles *y*.

^b *l*—*l* seems to sound like *ll*; so *labbram*, I speak; *labhair mi*, I spake; *llabhair mi*.

^m *m*—*mb*, sounds like *v*, but more labial than *bh*. The reader who understands Galic may prove this by comparing the words *lamb* and *labhair*.

ⁿ—like *l* seems as if reduplicated.

^p—*pb* sounds like *f*.

^r—

r— like *n* and *l* seems reduplicated.

ſ— *ſh*, of which *ſ* is mute, and *h* has its full force.

t— *th*, of which *t* is silent and *h* founded.

*Example of a Noun of the first Declension, Indefinite,
and of the Masculine Gender.*

Singular.

N. *Moidbach*, a hare.

G. *Moidbach*, of a hare.

D. *Do moidbach*, to a hare.

A. *Moidbach*, a hare.

V. *Mboidbach*, O hare!

A. *Le moidbach*, with a hare.

Plural.

N. *Moidbach*, hares.

G. *Mboidbach*, of hares.

D. *Do mboidbach*, to hares.

A. *Moidbach*, hares.

V. *Mboidbach*, O hares!

A. *Le moidbach*, with hares.

D

Definitely,

Definitely, or with the Article.

Singular.

- N. *Am moidbach*, the hare.
- G. *A' mboidbaich*, of the hare.
- D. *Do'n mboidbach*, to the hare.
- A. *Am moidbach*, the hare.
- V. *O! am moidbach*, O the hare!
- A. *Leis a' mboidbach*, with the hare.

Plural.

- N. *Na moidbaich*, the hares.
- G. *Nam moidbach*, of the hares.
- D. *Do na moidbaich*, to the hares.
- A. *Na moidbaich*, the hares.
- V. *O! na moidbaich*, O the hares!
- A. *Leis na moidbaich*, with the hares.

The most common terminations of this declension are, *ach*, *ach*, and all patronymicks and gentiles which end in *ach*; as, *Albanach*, a Scotchman; *Eirinach*, an Irishman; *Muilach*, an Isle of Mull man; *Boidach*, a Bute man; *Arrunach*, an Arranman; *Lochlunach*, a Dane; *Franach*, a Frenchman; *Spaninach*, a Spaniard; *Fendailtach*, an Italian; *Caimbeulach*, a Campbell; *Stuartach*, a Stewart; *Friosalach*, a Frazer; *Grantach*, a Grant;

a Grant; *Gordanaich*, a Gordon; *Donalach*, a Macdonald, &c. In the plural, *Albanaich*, *Eirinaich*, *Muilaich*, *Boidaich*, *Arranaich*, *Lochlunaich*, *Francaich*, *Fèudailtaich*, *Spainnaich*, *Caimbulaich*, *Stuartaich*, *Frisgalaich*, *Grantaich*, *Gordanaich*, *Donal-
aich*, &c. Scotchmen, Irishmen, Mullmen, Butemen, Arran-
men, Danes, French, Spaniards, Italians, Campbells, Stuarts,
Fraseres, Grants, Gordons, Macdonalds, &c. Some end in *an*;
as, *suaran*, a spring; plural, *suarain*, springs;—some in *ull*; as,
capull, a mare, *capuil*:—some in *adb*, such as, *cruinubadh*, a con-
gregation, *cruinubaidh*; *soladh*, a syllable, *solaidh*; *sluagh*, an
host, *slòigh*:—and some in *as*; as, *jongantas*, a wonder, *jongantais*;
neual, a cloud, has *neoil*; *eun*, a bird, *eoin*; *cnoc*, a hill, *cnòic*;
mac, a son, *mic*; *tarbh*, a bull, *tairbh*; *ciabh*, a basket, *cleabh*.
Nouns which have their nominative plural the same as
their genitive singular, are also of this declension. There are
many nouns used by provincialists in the plural of both de-
clensions; such as, *mairt* or *marta*, cattle, kine; *cuirp* or *corpa*,
bodies, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, in his translations and psalms,
uniformly uses *ibh* in the dative and ablative plural; which I
think resembles too much the Irish dialect. *Do na muilaichibh*,
leis na caimbulaichibh, would have a harsh sound to any pro-
vincialist of Scotland.

Of the Singular Indefinite of both Declensions.

The Genitive singular indefinite is formed by putting an *i* after the last vowel of the nominative; as, *fuaran*, a spring; genitive, *fuarain*. But if the noun has *i* in the nominative, the same is the genitive; as, *cuisle*, a vein; genitive, *cuisle*, of a vein: *crios*, a girdle; genitive, *crios*.

Nouns in *iabb* and *iath*, change *ia* into *ea* in the genitive; as, *shiabb*, a mountain; genitive, *sheabb*, of a mountain: *chiabb*, a basket, the chest or breast; genitive, *cleabb*: *sgiaibh*, a wing; genitive, *sgaibh*, of a wing: *Dia*, God; genitive, *Dea*.

Nouns in *iar* and *ial* form *ei* in the genitive; as, *cial*, wisdom, *ceil*; *ciar*, *ceir*. Those in *ean*, *eal*, *eac*, change the diphthong *ea* into *i* in the genitive; as, *cean*, a head; genitive, *cin*, of a head: *meal*, an heap; genitive, *mill*: *leac*, a slate; genitive, *lic*.

Monosyllables beginning with an *a*, or *o*, change them into *ui* in the genitive; as, *alt*, a joint; genitive, *uilt*, of a joint: *ord*, a hammer; genitive, *uird*: *bonn*, a base or coin; genitive, *buinn*.

Nouns in *ta, de, ca, pa*, have the genitive like the nominative; as, *cota*, a coat; *cloica*, a cloak; *colpa*, the leg; *plaid*, a plaid.

Monosyllables having *a, o*, or *u* after an initial consonant, change these into *ui* in the genitive; as, *ball*, a ball, or any member of the body, a place; genitive, *buill*: *moll*, chaff; genitive, *muill*: *cul*, the back; genitive, *cuil*.

The Dative Singular is formed from the Nominative, by putting the letter *b* after the initial consonant, and prefixing the sign *do*; as, *moidbach*, a hare; dative, *do mboidbach*: *cretoir*, an animal; dative, *do chretoir*.

When the Nominative begins with a vowel, *dh* prefixed is the sign of the dative; as, *ord*, a hammer; dative, *dh'ord*: *oran*, a song; dative, *dh'oran*.

The Vocative is formed from the Genitive, by putting *b* after the initial consonant; as, genitive, *moidbach*; vocative, *mboidbach*: *cretoir*, of an animal; vocative, *chretoir*, O animal!

If the noun begins with a vowel, the vocative is like the genitive; as, genitive, *uird*; vocative, *uird*: *Eoin*, of John, John's; vocative, *Eoin*, O John!

Of

Of the Plural of the first Declension, indefinitely.

Nouns in *adb*, *acb*, *an*, *ull*, which are the most common terminations of this declension, and some monosyllables, have their nominative plural like the genitive singular; as, *cruinuchadh*; genitive, *cruinuchaidh*; nominative plural, *cruinuchaidh*: genitive, *moidbaich*; nominative plural, *moidbaich*: genitive, *suarain*; nominative plural, *suarain*: *capuill*, of a mare; nominative plural, *capuill*, mares.

The Genitive has *b* after the initial consonant; as, *mboidbach*, *chruinuchadh*, *shuarain*, *chapuill*.

Do bhrat lan shraddag daimond

Do bhradon ni soils' air lar *.

If the Nominative singular begins with a vowel or diphthong, the genitive plural is the same; as, *suaim ord*, the noise of *hammers*.

The Vocative plural of this declension is the same as the vocative singular; *mboidbaich*, O hare! *mboidbaich*, hares!

The Dative is formed by adding the *b* flexion to the nominative plural; as, *moidbaich*; *do mboidbaich*.

* Macdonald's *Alt an t-sluicair*, a most beautiful Description of a rural Scene.

Of Definites of the first Declension.

The Genitive singular definite of nouns in *adh*, *ach*, &c. of this declension, is formed from the vocative singular indefinite, by putting the article *an* or *a'* before it; as, vocative indefinite, *mhoirdaich*; genitive definite, *a' mhoirdaich*, of the hare; *coin*, O bird! *an coin*, of the bird.

But if the noun be of the feminine, *b* is thrown away, and its feminine article put before it; as, vocative indefinite, *ghealaich*, O moon! genitive definite, *na ghealaich*, of the moon.

Nouns beginning with the immutable consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, never admit the flexion *b*; as, *leabhair*, of a book; definite, *an leabhair*, of the book, &c.

The Dative definite is like the dative indefinite, having the article before it; as, *do mhoirdach*; definite, *do'n mhoirdach*, to the hare. If the noun begins with a *d* or *t*, the *b* is omitted; as, *do'n damh*, *do'n tarbh*.

The Vocative is like the Nominative; as, *am moidach*, O *am moidach*!

Of the second Declension Indefinite.

Masculine Gender. Singular Number.

- N. *Cretoir*, an animal.
- G. *Cretoir*, of an animal.
- D. *Do chretoir*, to an animal.
- A. *Cretoir*, an animal.
- V. *O! chretoir*, O animal!
- A. *Le cretoir*, with an animal.

Plural.

- N. *Cretoira*, or *cretoiran*, animals.
- G. *Chretoira*, of animals.
- D. *Do chretoira*, to animals.
- A. *Cretoira*, animals.
- V. *O! chretoira*, O animals!
- A. *Le cretoira*, with animals.

Definitely.

Singular.

- N. *An cretoir*, the animal.
- G. *A' chretoir*, of the animal.
- D. *Do'n chretoir*, to the animal.
- A. *An cretoir*, the animal.
- V. *O! an cretoir*, O the animal!
- A. *Leis an chretoir*, with the animal.

Plural.

- N. *Na cretoira*, the animals.
 G. *Nan cretoira*, of the animals.
 D. *Do na cretoira*, to the animals.
 A. *Na cretoira*, the animals.
 V. *O ! na cretoira*, O the animals !
 A. *Leis na cretoira*, with the animals.

Indefinitely.

Singular.

- N. *Ossag*, a blast.
 G. *Ossaig*, of a blast.
 D. *Dh' ossag*, to a blast
 A. *Ossag*, a blast.
 V. *Ossaig*, O blast !
 A. *Le ossag*, with a blast.

Plural.

- N. *Ossaga*, blasts
 G. *Ossagu*, of blasts.
 D. *Dh' ossaga*, to blasts.
 A. *Ossaga*, blasts.
 V. *Ossaiga*, O blasts !
 A. *Le ossaga*, with blasts.

E

Singular

Definitely.

Singular.

- N. *An offag*, the blast.
- G. *Na b offaig*, of the blast.
- D. *Do'n offag*, to the blast.
- A. *An offag*, the blast.
- V. O! *an offag*, O the blast!
- A. *Leis an offag*, with the blast.

Plural.

- N. *Na b offaga*, the blasts.
- G. *Nan offaga*, of the blasts.
- D. *Do na b offaga*, to the blasts.
- A. *Na b offaga*, the blasts.
- V. O! *na b offaga*, O the blasts!
- A. *Leis na b offaga*, with the blasts.

All other nouns, except those noted of the first, are of this declension, the most common terminations of which are these, *ad*, *aid*, *air*, *ar*, *eir*, *ir*, *or*; some in *an*; also *ill*, *ih*, *os*, *ath*, *unt*, *in*, *og*, *ag*, *in*, *ain*, *nirt*, *ub*, *utb*, *is*, *eis*, *idh*.

Of Definites of the Second Declension.

So much having been said under the first declension, and the difference of the second being so small, little remains to be observed here; I shall therefore only note a few particulars of the second.

If the Noun be of the feminine gender, the genitive definite is formed from the indefinite, by prefixing the article *na*; as, *cois*, of a foot; genitive definite, *na cois*, of the foot. And if the noun feminine begins with a vowel, the letter *b* is prefixed, to shun the hiatus; thus, *aihe*, beauty; genitive definite, *na b aihne*, of the beauty: *eagnai*, wisdom; genitive definite, *na b eagnai*, of the wisdom.

Nouns beginning with the immutable consonants *l, n, r*, do not admit of the flexion *b*; so *rinna*, a star; genitive, *rinnaig*, of a star; definite, *na rinnaig*, of the star.

Of the Plural definite of both Declensions.

All Nouns of this declension have their nominative plural in *a* or *an*; and when the word following begins with a vowel, rather in *an*; so *laoidh*, an hymn, *laoidha*, hymns; *trend*, a flock, *trenda*; *ionad*, a place, *ionada*; *palluin*, a temple or palace, *palluina*; *dorus*, a door, *doruisa*, contracted *dorsa*; *nambaid*, an enemy, *nambaida*, contracted *nainbda*; *ceinnal*, a

candle, *ceimhlan*, by elision of the *n*; *erioch*, an end, or the limits of any thing, *criocha*; *oigh*, a virgin, *oigha*; *macbair*, a field, *macbaira*; *muc*, a sow, *muca*; *anam*, a soul, *anama*; *claidhamb*, a sword, *claidhamba*; *targaid*, a target, *targaida*; *lamb*, an hand, *lamba*; *beanachd*, a blessing, or complements, *beanachda*; *trioblaid*, trouble, *trioblada*; *clach*, a stone, *clacha*; *crabbh*, a tree, *crabbha*; *carruig*, a rock, *carruiga*; *piobair*, a piper, *piobaira*; *fadhnuis*, a witness, *fadhnuisa*; *ossag*, a blast, *ossaga*; *sguab*, a sheaf, *sguaba*; *uinog*, a window, *uinoga*; *gaath*, the wind, *gaatha*.

The genitive definite plural of nouns of the first declension is formed by prefixing *nam*, or *nan*, the article, to the nominative singular indefinite: of the second, by prefixing it to its nominative plural, and sometimes the termination is dropt; as, *moidbach*, *nam moidbach*, *cretoira*, *nan cretoira*.

Some Nouns ending in *a* in the singular, change *a* into *icha* or *in* in the plural; as, *cota*, a coat, *coticha*, *cotin*; *plaid*, a plaid, *plaidicha*, *plaidin*; *uisge*, has sometimes *uisge*, oftener *uisgicha*; *eige*, a web, *eigicha*; *leine*, a shirt, *leintach*, *leintan*; *shiabh*, a mountain, *sheabhle*. The terminations *idh*, and *ich*, have *icha*; as, *buaidh*, a reaper, *buaidicha*; *ranbich*, a rower, *ranbicha*.

Proper Names are thus declined:

N. *Ceantir*, Kintyre.

G. *Chintir*, of Kintyre.

D. *Do Cheantir*, to Kintyre.

A. *Ceantir*, Kintyre.

V. *Chintir*, O Kintyre!

A. *Le Ceantir*, with Kintyre.

N. *Ossian*, Ossian.

G. *Ossain*, of Ossian.

D. *Dh'Ossian*, to Ossian.

A. *Ossian*, Ossian.

V. *Ossain*, O Ossian!

A. *Le Ossian*, with Ossian.

N. *Trennmor*, Trenmore.

G. *Threimboir*, of Trenmore.

D. *DoThrennmor*, to Trenmore.

A. *Trennmor*, Trenmore.

V. *Threimboir*, O Trenmore!

A. *Le Trennmor*, with Trenmore.

Proper names of places are feminine.

Irregulars.

Indefinite.

Singular.

Plural.

N. *Bean*, a woman.*Muàn*, women.G. *Mua*, of a woman.*Mbuaìn*, of women.D. *Do bbean*, do *mhnai*, to a woman. *Do mhnán*, to women.A. *Bean*, a woman.*Muàn*, women.V. *Bbean* ! O woman !O ! *mhuàn* ! O women !A. *Le bean*, *le mnaoi*, with a woman. *Le muàn*, with women.

Fuil, blood, has *folá* in the genitive ; *feoil*, flesh, has *feola* ; *dutlich*, a country, *ducha* ; and *leaba*, a bed, has *leape*, by way of interchange. *Dutlich* in the plural has *duchana* ; *leabe* has *leapucha* ; *baile*, a town, has *bailte* ; *míle*, a mile, or a thousand, has *mílte* ; and *ní*, a thing, has *nítbe* ; and *fine*, a nation, family, clan, or tribe, has *finacha* ; *gníomb*, a deed, *gníomba*, and *gníombara*.

C H A P. II.

Of Adjectives.

AS the flexion that a Noun Substantive undergoes in the singular, is the introduction of an *i* into the termination (if there be more than one syllable), and putting the aspirate *b* after the initial consonant; the same flexion must the adjective undergo to agree with its substantive. On the concord of adjectives and substantives, the following observations are to be considered:

1st. When the termination of a noun ends in *a* or *an* in the plural, the adjective agreeing with that case, has no *b* aspirate nor flexion in its own termination; as, *na claidhbamba mor*, the broad swords; *na paisdan beg*, the little children. The same holds good, when any case of nouns of the first declension is changed to *an* or *a*; as for, *na fuarain*, *na fuarana*, &c.

2d. The *b* aspirate of the substantive noun is retained by the adjective; and throughout the cases; as, *moidhaich moir*, of a great hare; definite, *a' mhoirdhaich mhoir*, of the great hare.

3d. Nouns of the first declension have the *b* flexion in the plural; but never any in termination.

Example of an Adjective and Substantive of the first

Declension. Indefinite.

Singular.

- N. Moidbach mor, a large hare.
- G. Moïdhaich moir, of a large hare.
- D. Do mboidhaich mbor, to a large hare.
- A. Moïdhaich mor, a large hare.
- V. Mboidhaich mboir, O large hare!
- A. Le moidbach mor, with a large hare.

Plural.

- N. Moïdhaich mbor, large hares.
- G. Mboidbach mbor, of large hares.
- D. Do mboidhaich mbor, to large hares.
- A. Moïdhaich mbor, large hares.
- V. Mboidhaich mbor, O large hares!
- A. Le moidhaich mbor, with large hares.

Definite.

Singular.

- N. Am moïdhaich mor, the large hare.
- G. A' mboidhaich mboir, of the large hare.
- D. Do'n mboidbach mbor, to the large hare.

A. *Am moidbach mor*, the large hare.

V. *O am moidbach mor!* O the large hare!

A. *Leis a' mboidbach mbor*, with the large hare.

Plural.

N. *Na moidbaich mbor*, the large hares.

G. *Nam moidbach mor*, of the large hares.

D. *Do na moidbaich mbor*, to the large hares.

A. *Na moidbaich mbor*, the large hares.

V. *O na moidbaich mbor!* O the large hares!

A. *Leis na moidbaich mbor*, with the large hares.

Examples of the second Declension.

Singular.

N. *Cretoir maisach*, an handsome animal.

G. *Cretoir maisaich*, of an handsome animal.

D. *Do chretoir mbaisach*, to an handsome animal.

A. *An cretoir maisach*, an handsome animal.

V. *Chretoir mbaisaich*, O handsome animal!

A. *Le cretoir maisach*, with an handsome animal.

Plural.

N. *Cretoira maisach*, handsome animals.

G. *Chretoira maisach*, of handsome animals.

F

D. *Do*

- D. *Do chretoira maisach*, to handsome animals.
 A. *Cretoira maisach*, handsome animals.
 V. *Chretoira maisach*, O handsome animals!
 A. *Le cretoira maisach*, with handsome animals.

Definitely.

Singular.

- N. *An cretoir maisach*, the handsome animal.
 G. *A' chretoir mbaisaich*, of the handsome animal.
 D. *Do'n chretoir mbaisach*, to the handsome animal.
 A. *An cretoir maisach*, the handsome animal.
 V. *O an cretoir maisach*! O the handsome animal!
 A. *Leis a' chretoir mbaisach*, with the handsome animal.

Plural.

- N. *Na cretoira maisach*, the handsome animals.
 G. *Nan cretoira maisach*, of the handsome animals.
 D. *Do na cretoira maisach*, to the handsome animals.
 A. *Na cretoira maisach*, the handsome animals.
 V. *O na cretoira maisach*! O the handsome animals!
 A. *Leis na cretoira maisach*, with the handsome animals.

A Noun Feminine and an Adjective.

Singular.

- N. *Ossag mbor*, a great blaft.
G. *Ossaig moir*, of a great blaft.
D. *Dh' ossag mbor*, to the great blaft.
A. *Ossag mbor*, a great blaft.
V. *Ossaig mboir* ! O great blaft !
A. *Le ossag mbor*, with a great blaft.

Plural.

- N. *Ossaga mor*, great blafts.
G. *Ossaga mor*, of great blafts.
D. *Dh' ossaga mor*, to great blafts.
A. *Ossaga mor*, great blafts.
V. *Ossaga mor* ! O great blafts !
A. *Le ossaga mor*, with great blafts.

Definite.

Singular.

- N. *An ossag mbor*, the great blaft.
G. *Na b ossaig moir*, of the great blaft.
D. *Do'n ossag mbor*, to the great blaft.
A. *An ossag mbor*, the great blaft.

V. *O an ossag mbor* ! O the great blast !

A. *Leis an ossag mbor*, with the great blast.

Plural.

N. *Na b ossaga mor*, the great blasts.

G. *Nan ossaga mor*, of the great blasts.

D. *Do na b ossaga mor*, to the great blasts.

A. *Na b ossaga mor*, the great blasts.

V. *O na b ossaga mor* ! O the great blasts !

A. *Leis na b ossaga mor*, with the great blasts.

Of Comparison.

THERE are three degrees of Comparison ; the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

The Comparative is formed from the genitive singular indefinite of the Positive ; *i. e.* by making the last vowel an *i*, and adding *e* to the Positive ; thus, *laidir*, strong ; genitive indefinite, *laidir* ; comparative, *laidire*, stronger : *luachmhor*, precious ; genitive indefinite, *luachmhoir* ; comparative, *luachmhoire*, more precious : *dubb*, black ; comparative, *duibhe*, blacker : *geal*, white ; comparative, *gile*, whiter. It is resolved by *no*, than, the conjunction.

The

The Superlative is like the Comparative, and is distinguished only by the words that follow, and are governed by it; as, *laidire agibh*, the strongest of you; *luach-mboire dhuin*, the most precious of us; *duibhe acca*, blackest of them; *gile aginne*, the whitest of us; *maiseche am measc an t sluaigh*, handsomest among the people. The particle *ro* put before any adjective is equal to the English *very* or *most*, the French *tres*, and the Latin *per*; thus, *ro bheartach*, very or most rich; *tres* or *fort riche*; *perdivers*: *ro bhochd*, very or most poor; *bien*, *tres*, or *fort pauvre*; *perpauper*. Note that neither the comparative nor superlative undergo any change by flexion.

Irregulars.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Maitb,</i>	<i>fearr,</i>	<i>fear</i> (or) <i>ro mbaitb.</i>
Good,	better,	best.
<i>Olc,</i>	<i>measc,</i>	<i>measc,</i> <i>ro olc.</i>
Evil,	worse,	worst.
<i>Mor,</i>	<i>moa,</i>	<i>moa</i> (or) <i>ro mbor.</i>
Great,	greater,	greatest, most great.
<i>Beg,</i>	<i>lughe,</i>	<i>lughe,</i> <i>ro bheg.</i>
Little,	less,	least, very little.

Gairrid,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Gairid,</i>	<i>giurre,</i>	<i>giurre, ro ghairid.</i>
Short,	shorter,	shortest,
<i>Leatban,</i>	<i>leatba,</i>	<i>leatba, ro leatban,</i>
Broad,	broader,	broadest.

CHAP. III.

Of Pronouns.

AS the Prepositions that generally govern different cases are so united with the simple pronouns (though still their composition may be seen), I think it most proper to write them as one word, without any mark of contraction.

Singular.

N. *Mi, mise, I.*G. *Me, of me, my.*D. *Damb, to me; dbambse, to me, myself.*A. *Me, me.*

V. ———

A. *Leam, with me; nam, from me; amnan, in me; agam, with or at me; assam, out of, or, from me; dbim, from off me; chugam, to me; marrium, with me; tharium, over me; orm, upon me.*

Plural.

Plural.

N. *Sinn*, we; *sinne*, we ourselves; *nosmet*.

G. *Ar*, of us, our. It has *ne* added to the according substantive; as, *ar cretoira-ne*, &c.

D. *Dhuin*, *dhuine*, to us.

A. *Sinn*, *sinne*, us.

V. ———

A. *Lein*, *leinne*, with us; *nain*, *naine*, from us; *amin*, *anine*, in us; *agin*, *agine*, with us, in our possession; *assin*, *assine*, out of, or from us; *dhuine*, from off us; *chugin*, to us; *marrin*, with us; *tharin*, over us.

Note, that *sein* and *se*, when added to the simple pronoun or substantive, are equivalent to the Latin *met*, *metipso*, the French *propre*, or English *self*, *selves*; as, *no lamb-sa*, my hand; *no lamb sein*, my own hand; *mi sein*, myself.

Singular.

N. *Tu*, thou; *tusa*, thou, thyself.

G. *Do*, of thee, thy.

D. *Dhuit*, to thee.

A. *Thu*, thee.

V. *Thusa*! O thou!

A. *Leat*, with thee; *wait*, pronounced *vwait*, from thee; *annad*,

amad, in thee; *agad*, at, or with, or in the possession of thee; *assad*, out of, or from thee; *dbiet*, from off thee; *chugad*, to you; *marrit*, with you; *tharad*, over thee; *ort*, on thee.

Plural.

N. *Sibb, ibb, ye*; *sibbse, vosmet*.

G. *Bhar*, of you, your.

D. *Dhuibb, dhuibse*, to you.

A. *Sibbe, sibbse*, you.

V. O *sibbse*! O ye or you!

A. *Leibb, leibbse*, with you; *uabb, uabbse*, pronounced *vuabbse*, from you; *amaibb*, in you; *agibb*, at, or with, or in the possession of you; *asibb*, out of you; *dbibb*, from off you; *chugibb*, to you; *marribb*, with you; *tharibb*, over you.

Singular.

N. *E*, or *eism, i, ise*, he or she.

G. *A*, a, of him, of it, of her, or his, its, her; it writes *se* after its concordant substantive.

D. *Db'a, dbasan, dbi, dbise*, to him, it, to her.

A. *E, eism, i, ise*, he, it, her.

V. —

A. *Leis, leisan, lea, lease*, with him, it, her; *uaidbe, uaidbe,*
from

from him, her ; *aige, aice*, at, or with, or in the possession of him or her, it ; *ansan*, in him, in the, in it ; *inte*, in her, it ; *as*, out of him, it ; *aiste*, out of her ; *dhe, dhi*, from off him, her ; *chuige*, to him, it ; *chuicca*, to her ; *marris*, with him, it ; *marria*, with her ; *tharis*, over him, it ; *thairte*, over her ; *air*, on him ; *urra*, on her.

Plural.

N. *Iad, iad, iadse*, they.

G. *An, an*, their ; it writes *se* after the following substantive.

D. *Dhoibh, dhoibh, dhoibhse*, to them.

A. *Iad, iad, iadse, them.*

V. _____

A. *Leo, leosan*, with them ; *natha*, from them ; *asda*, out of them ; *annta*, in them ; *ac*, of them ; *acca*, at, or with, or in the possession of them ; *dhiu*, of them, off them ; *chuicca*, to them ; *marriu*, with them ; *tharta*, over them.

Singular.

N. *Co? cia? ciod?* who? which? what?

G. *Cho?* whose?

D. *Co dha?* to whom?

A. *Co?* which? what?

V. _____

A. *Co leis?* with whom, what. *Whose? co naidh?* from whom?

co ann? in whom, which, what? *co aig?* with whom? or at, or in whose possession? *co dhetb?* from off whom?

The Plural is the same.

A the Relative who, that.

N. *A*, who, that.

G. _____

D. *Do a, do*, to which, to whom.

A. *A*, whom, which.

V. _____

A. *Leis a, ler*, with whom, which; *asa*, out of whom, which; *ann a*, in whom, which; *uaidb a*, from whom, which; *aig a*, with whom, at whom, in whose possession; *Uaidb*, I think, might be wrote *o* when it is not joined to the pronoun, as in *uait*; thus, *o an duine*, from the man, is better and easier read than *uadb an duine*.

So, this, is equivalent to *hic* in Latin; and *sin*, he, that, to *ille*, *iste*, indeclinable. *Ud* or *od*, is somewhat relative, and is, in other respects, exactly what *la* is in French, and *there* among cockneys; for we say *an tigh od*, that there house; *cette maison la*; *egin*, some; *eile*, other; *chedna*, same; *sa bitb*, soever, are put after pronouns and substantives; as, *co sa bitb*, whosoever; *duine eile*, another man; *an duine ceudna*, the same man.——
Gach, every; *gach uile*, contracted *chuire*, all, every, are put

before the substantive. *Gach uile*, requires the *h* flexion in the substantive following ; *gach uile dhuine*, every man, all men.

Ti, he, the man who, whoever, is used thus ; *an ti dhiarras gheibh*, he that seeketh shall find.

Though the Prepositions with which *chuige chuirea, chuica*, are compounded, and seem to be of the dative, they, nevertheless, when separate, govern the genitive.

CHAP. IV.

Of Verbs.

VERBS have two Voices, the Active and Passive.—There is scarcely any change of person in either number, that being almost always immediately discovered by the nominal or pronominal nominative following the verb, whether regularly formed, or by the auxiliary verb and the participle ; as, *chruinich mi*, I gathered ; *chruinich thu*, thou gatheredst ; *chruinich e*, he gathered, &c. or *bha mi (ag) cruinichadh*, I gathered, or was gathering ; *bha thu (ag) cruinichadh*, thou wast gathering, &c.

In a Galic verb, what the Latins call the Gerund or Substantive derived from the verb, is the principal part, from which the other tenses are formed and modified.

In the flexion or conjugation of a verb, particles, the auxiliary verb *to be*, the aspirate after the initial consonant, and now and then a change of termination, form differently the different tenses. In order to decline a verb, after having the gerund or substantive, or the name of the action before it, relates to person, time, or modification, the present participle is formed by putting *ag* before the radix, which always governs the genitive in discourse, and has no change in gender: so from *cruinuchadh*, a collecting or gathering together, is formed (*ag*) *cruinuchadh*, the present participle. *Ag* is more elegantly written before participles beginning with a vowel; as, *ag carridh*, seeking.

To form the infinitive, decline the radix as a substantive, as far as the dative case, which is the infinitive present; there is no other tense of this mood: thus, *cruinuchadh*, the radix or gerund, signifies a gathering together, or assembly. The dative of which is *do chruinuchadh*, to gather or assemble. But when the verb begins with a vowel, the infinitive is formed thus; as, *orduchadh*, commanding, ordering; dative, *dh'orduchadh*, the infinitive, to command.

There are two participles perfect: the first is of some use in the active, but more in the passive. The one is formed by putting the preposition *air* instead of *ag*, as (*ag*) *cruinuchadh*, assembling; *air cruinuchadh*, assembled. It receives genders thus:

thus: For the masculine it assumes the aspirate *h* and puts *a*, the genitive of the person, between it and the preposition *air*; as, *air a chruinuchadh*, he assembled; Latin, *congregatus*; for the feminine it assumes only the possessive pronoun *a*, which is the genitive feminine of *e*, *i*; as, *air a cruinuchadh*, she assembled, *congregata*. The *a*, however, is often lost when the verb begins with a vowel; as, *air orduchadh*, he assembled; for *air a orduchadh*. In the feminine the euphonic *b* is prefixed; as, *air a b orduchadh*.

In discourse, this participle governs the genitive of any of the possessive pronouns put between the *air* and the verb, and the genitive of a noun when put after it; as, *tha mi air mo threoruchadh*, I am directed; *air treoruchadh an duine*, directed the man. When the dative is put after it, it translates the ablative absolute of the Latins; as, *air treoruchadh dhamh*, I, having directed; *air cirnachd*, or *cirigh*, *d'an ghrian*, the sun having risen.

The other Participle is formed from the radix, by changing its last syllable into *te*; thus, *treoruchadh*, directing; *treornichte*, directed; *cruinuchadh*, assembling together; *cruinichte*, assembled.

The present, the past, and the future tenses only are formed regularly; but the auxiliary *tha*, I am, in conjunction with the participle, gives rise to the imperfect, perfect definite, and pluperfect.

Though some say a language has only as many tenses as are regularly formed without the auxiliary, yet I am of opinion, a verb cannot be better conjugated than by stating it in all its different times of action whatsoever; on this account, therefore, in order to ascertain the different ways of speaking relative to action in the Galic, and at once to shew a verb so arranged into moods and tenses, by which every possible disposition of the Galic verbs, so various in their moods and tenses, may be resolved; I am of necessity obliged to introduce, perhaps, an unusual number of moods.

As the different particles of conjunction and adverb contribute to the variety of moods in this language, I shall endeavour to shew the modes of them in separate classes. These I will denominatively call, Indicative, Interrogative, Responsive, Conditional, Negative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative, and Infinitive.

A language modifies a verb so many different ways, either by a change of termination, or the assistance of auxiliaries, and the influence

influence of different particles. The Galic moods are, however, reducible to these :

The Indicative, which at the same time serves as Responsive ; and as Conditional, by putting the conditional particles *ma*, if ; *nuair*, when ; *antra*, when, &c. before it.

The Subjunctive, which, with the particle *an* before it, serves as interrogative, and as the negative, which takes the particle of negation *cho an*, *cho*, or that of the Irish dialect, *ni an*, no, not, before it, and *cho do* before the past tense, and the particles *chum agus go*, to the end that, &c.

The Optative has an imperfect and some past tenses peculiar to itself, with the particle *nach*, *utinam*, I wish that, O that ! This mood and its most common tenses may be seen in that most beautiful text, in this language peculiarly pathetic : *O ! nach raibh iad glic, nach tuigadh iad so, nach cuimhnadh iad an crioch dheirannach*. O ! that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end ! There is also the imperative and the infinitive. The following is an example of a regular verb :

Active

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Comprehending the Responsive and Conditional ; the particles of this mood are only the conditional *na*, if.

Present Tense.

Cruinucham, I assemble.

Cruinuchidb thu, thou assemblest.

Cruinuchidb e, he assembleth.

Cruinuchidb sinn, we assemble.

Cruinuchidb sibb, ye assemble.

Cruinuchidb iad, they assemble.

Or,

Ata, or *tha mi (ag) cruinuchadh*, I am assembling.

Tha thu (ag) cruinuchadh, thou art assembling.

Tha e (ag) cruinuchadh, he is assembling.

Tha sinn (ag) cruinuchadh, we are assembling.

Tha sibb (ag) cruinuchadh, ye are assembling.

Tha iad (ag) cruinuchadh, they are assembling.

Imperfect.

Bha mi (ag) cruinuchadh, I was assembling.

Bha thu (ag) cruinuchadh, thou wast assembling.

Subjunctive Mood.

Comprehending the Interrogative, which prefixes the particle *an*; the Negative, which prefixes *cho*, *cho an*, or the Irish *ni an*, *ni*, no, not; and other subjunctive particles, *chum agus gu*, to the end that; *ionas gur*, in so much that; *gu* that, &c.

Present Tense.

Cruinich mi, I may or can assemble.
Cruinich thu, thou mayest or canst assemble.
Cruinich e, he may or can assemble.
Cruinich sinn, we may or can assemble.
Eruinich sibh, ye may or can assemble.
Cruinich iad, they may or can assemble.

Or,

Bheil mi (ag) cruinuchadh, I may or can be assembling.
Bheil thu (ag) cruinuchadh, thou mayest or canst be assembling.
Bheil e (ag) cruinuchadh, he may or can be assembling.
Bheil sinn (ag) cruinuchadh, we may or can be assembling.
Bheil sibh (ag) cruinuchadh, ye may or can be assembling.
Bheil iad (ag) cruinuchadh, they may or can be assembling.

Imperfect.

Ro mi (ag) cruinuchadh, I was or have been assembling.
Ro thu (ag) cruinuchadh, thou wast or hast been assembling.

H

Ro

Indicative Mood continued.

Bha e (ag) cruinuchadh, he was assembling.

Bha sinn (ag) cruinuchadh, we were assembling.

Bha sibb (ag) cruinuchadh, ye were assembling.

Bha iad (ag) cruinuchadh, they were assembling.

Perfect.

Chruinich mi, I assembled.

Chruinich thu, thou assembledst.

Chruinich e, he assembled.

Chruinich sinn, we assembled.

Cruinich sibb, ye assembled.

Chruinich iad, they assembled.

Perfect Definite.

Tha mi air cruinuchadh, I have assembled.

Tha thu air cruinuchadh, thou hast assembled.

Tha e air cruinuchadh, he has assembled.

Tha sinn air cruinuchadh, we have assembled.

Tha sibb air cruinuchadh, ye have assembled.

Tha iad air cruinuchadh, they have assembled.

Pluperfect.

Bha mi air cruinuchadh, I had assembled.

Bha thu air cruinuchadh, thou hadst assembled.

Bha e air cruinuchadh, he had assembled.

Bha

Subjunctive Mood continued.

Ro e (ag) cruinuchadh, he was assembling.

Ro sinn (ag) cruinuchadh, we were, or have be enassembling.

Ro sibb (ag) cruinuchadh, ye were assembling.

Ro iad (ag) cruinuchadh, they were assembling.

Perfect.

Do chruinich mi, I assembled.

Do chruinich thu, thou assembledst.

Do chruinich e, he assembled.

Do chruinich sinn, we assembled.

Do chruinich sibb, ye assembled.

Do chruinich iad, they assembled.

Perfect Definite.

Bheil mi air cruinuchadh, I have assembled.

Bheil thu air cruinuchadh, thou hast assembled.

Bheil e air cruinuchadh, he has assembled.

Bheil sinn air cruinuchadh, we have assembled.

Bheil sibb air cruinuchadh, ye have assembled.

Bheil iad air cruinuchadh, they have assembled.

Pluperfect.

Ro mi air cruinuchadh, I had assembled.

Ro tu air cruinuchadh, thou hadst assembled.

Ro e air cruinuchadh, he had assembled.

Indicative Mood continued.

Bha sinn air cruinichadh, we had assembled.

Bha sibb air cruinichadh, ye had assembled.

Bha iad air, cruinichadh, they had assembled.

Future.

Cruinichidh mi, I shall or will assemble.

Cruinichidh thu, thou shalt or wilt assemble.

Cruinichidh e, he shall or will assemble.

Cruinichidh sinn, we shall or will assemble.

Cruinichidh sibb, ye shall or will assemble.

Cruinichidh iad, they shall or will assemble.

Future Negative, with the Particle cho.

Cho chruinich mi, I will not assemble.

Cho chruinich thu, thou wilt not assemble.

Cho chruinich e, he will not assemble.

Cho chruinich sinn, we will not assemble.

Cho chruinich sibb, ye will not assemble.

Cho chruinich iad, they will not assemble.

Subjunctive Mood continued.

Ro e air cruinuchadh, we had assembled.

Ro sibh air cruinuchadh, ye had assembled.

Ro iad air cruinuchadh, they had assembled.

Future.

Chruinichas mi, I shall have assembled, or shall or will assemble.

Chruinichas thu, thou shalt have assembled.

Chruinichas e, he shall have assembled.

Chruinichas sinn, we shall have assembled.

Chruinichas sibh, ye shall have assembled.

Chruinichas iad, they shall have assembled.

Future Interrogative, with the Particle an.

An cruinich mi, shall or will I assemble?

An cruinich thu, shalt or wilt thou assemble?

An cruinich e, shall or will he assemble?

An cruinich sinn, shall or will we assemble?

An cruinich sibh, shall or will ye assemble?

An cruinich iad, shall or will they assemble?

*Imperative.**Cruinich*, assemble thou.*Cruinichadh e*, let him assemble.*Cruinichamid*, let us assemble.*Cruinichibh*, *cruinichibh-se*, assemble ye.*Cruinichadh iad*, let them assemble.*Infinitive.**Chruinichadh*, to assemble.*Participles.**Pres. (Ag) cruinichadh*, assembling.*Perf. Air cruinichadh*, assembled.*Fut. Re cruinichadh*, about to assemble, assembling.

The Optative Mood has only this Imperfect peculiar to itself.

Chruinichin, I would assemble.*Chruinichadh tu*, thou wouldst assemble.*Chruinichadh e*, he would assemble.*Chruinichamid*, we would assemble.*Chru-*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Tha mi cruinichte, (or) air mo chruinuchadh, I am assembled.

Tha thu cruinichte, (or) air do chruinuchadh, thou art assembled.

Tha e, (or) i, cruinichte, (or) air a chruin-
uchadh, Masc. air a cruinuchadh, Fem. } he is assembled.

Tha sinn cruinichte, (or) air ar cruinuchadh, we are assembled.

Tha sibh air bhar cruinuchadh, (or) cruinichte, ye are assembled.

Tha iad cruinichte, (or) air an cruinuchadh, they are assembled.

Imperfect.

Bha mi cruinichte, (or) air mo chruinuchadh, I was assembled.

Bha thu cruinichte, (or) air do chruinuchadh, thou wast assembled.

Bha e cruinichte, (or) Masc. air a chruin-
uchadh, (or) Fem. air a cruinuchadh, } he was assembled.

Bha sinn cruinichte, (or) air ar cruinuchadh, we were assembled.

Bha sibh cruinichte, (or) air bhar cruinuchadh, ye were assembled.

Bha iad cruinichte, (or) air an cruinuchadh, they were assembled.

Perfect.

Chruinichadh mi, I was, or have been assembled.

Chruinichadh thu, thou hast been assembled.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Bheil mi, cruinichte, (or) air mo cruinichadh, I am assembled.

Bheil thu, cruinichte, (or) air do chruinichadh, thou art assembled.

Bheil e cruinichte, (or) air a chruinichadh, } he is assembled.

Masc. (or) air a cruinichadh, Fem. }

Bheil sinn cruinichte, (or) air ar cruinichadh, we are assembled.

Bheil sibh cruinichte, (or) air bhar cruinichadh, ye are assembled.

Bheil iad cruinichte, (or) air an cruinichadh, they are assembled.

Imperfect.

Ro mi cruinichte, (or) air mo cruinichadh, I was assembled.

Ro thu air do cruinichadh, or cruinichte, thou wast assembled.

Ro e cruinichte, (or) air a chruinichadh, } he was assembled.
adh, Masc. air a cruinichadh, Fem. }

Ro sinn cruinichte, (or) air ar cruinichadh, we were assembled.

Ro sibh cruinichte, (or) air bhar cruinichadh, ye were assembled.

Ro iad cruinichte, (or) air an cruinichadh, they were assembled.

Perfect.

Do chruinichadh mi, I have been assembled.

Do chruinichadh thu, thou hast been assembled.

I

Do

Indicative Mood continued.

Chruinichadh e, he has been assembled.

Chruinichadh sinn, we have been assembled.

Chruinichadh sibh, ye have been assembled.

Chruinichadh iad, they have been assembled.

Future.

Chruinichar mi, I shall or will be assembled.

Chruinichar thu, thou shalt or wilt be assembled.

Chruinichar e, he shall or will be assembled.

Chruinichar sinn, we shall or will be assembled.

Chruinichar sibh, ye shall or will be assembled.

Chruinichar iad, they shall or will be assembled.

Subjunctive Mood continued.

Do *chruinichadh e*, he has been assembled.

Do *chruinichadh sinn*, we have been assembled.

Do *chruinichadh sibh*, ye have been assembled.

Do *chruinichadh iad*, they have been assembled.

Future.

Cruinichar mi, I shall be assembled.

Cruinichar thu, thou shalt be assembled.

Cruinichar e, he shall be assembled.

Cruinichar sinn, we shall be assembled.

Cruinichar sibh, ye shall be assembled.

Cruinichar iad, they shall be assembled.

*Optative.**Imperfect.*

Chruinichtadh mi, I would be assembled.

Chruinichtadh thu, thou wouldst be assembled.

Chruinichtadh e, he would be assembled.

Chruinichtadh sinn, we would be assembled.

Chruinichtadh sibh, ye would be assembled.

Chruinichtadh iad, they would be assembled.

*Imperative.**Bitb cruinichte*, be thou assembled.*Bitbadh e cruinichte*, let him be assembled.*Bitbamid cruinichte*, let us be assembled.*Bitbibh cruinichte*, be ye assembled.*Bitbadh iad cruinichte*, (or) *air an cruinuchadh*, let them, &c.*Infinitive.**Pres. Bbitb cruinichte*, (or) *air a chruinuchadh*, to be assembled.*Participle.**Pres. Cruinichte*, (or) *air a chruinuchadh*, assembled.*Fut. Re a chruinuchadh*, to be assembled.The Auxiliary *ata* (or) *tha*, I am.*Indicative.**Present.**Ata* (or) *tha mi*, I am.*Tha thu*, thou art.*Tha e*, he is.*Tha sinn*, we are.*Tha sibh*, ye are.*Tha iad*, they are.*Subjunctive.**Present.**Bheil mi*, I am.*Bheil thu*, thou art.*Bheil e*, he is.*Bheil sinn*, we are.*Bheil sibh*, ye are.*Bheil iad*, they are.

The

The following Present is also used, but with this difference, that the former are always followed by adjectives or the principles of verbs ; as, *Am bheil thu beartach*, art thou rich ? The Indicative answers *tha*, I am ; or if negatively, *cho n bheil*, or, *am bheil thu cruinichte*, art thou assembled or met ? answer, *tha*, &c. but this is followed by a noun ; as, *an tu-se an duine*, art thou the man ? the Indicative answers *is mi* ; if negatively, *cho mi, cho tu*, &c.

Indicative.

2d Present.

Is mi, I am.

Is tu, thou art.

Is e, he, it, is.

Is sinn, we are.

Is sibh, ye are.

Is iad, they are.

Subjunctive.

2d Present.

Am mi, am I, is it I ?

An tu, art thou ? &c.

An e, is he ?

An sinn, are we ?

An sibh, are ye ?

An iad, are they ?

Perfect.

Perfect.

Bha mi, I was or have been.

Ro mi, I was or have been.

Bha thu, thou wast.

Ro thu, thou wast.

Bha e, he was.

Roe, he was.

Bha sinn, we were.

Rosinn, we were.

Bha sibh, ye are.

Rosibh, ye were.

Bha iad, they were.

Ro iad, they were.

The

The following 2d Perfect is used after the same manner as the 2d Present Tense.

Indicative.

<i>Bu mi</i> , I was, it was I.	<i>Bu mi</i> , I was, was it?
<i>Bu tu</i> , thou wast, it was you.	<i>Bu tu</i> , thou wast.
<i>B' e</i> , it was he, it was.	<i>B' e</i> , he was, was it? was he?
<i>Bu sunn</i> , we were.	<i>Bu sunn</i> , we were, were we?
<i>Bu sibb</i> , ye were.	<i>Bu sibb</i> , ye were, were ye?
<i>B' iad</i> , they were.	<i>B' iad</i> , they were, were they?

Future.

<i>Bitbidb mi</i> , I shall or will be.	<i>Bbitbas mi</i> , I shall be.
<i>Bitbidb thu</i> , thou shalt be.	<i>Bbitbas thu</i> , thou shalt be.
<i>Bitbidb e</i> , he shall be.	<i>Bbitbas e</i> , he shall be.
<i>Bitbidb sunn</i> , we shall be.	<i>Bbitbas sunn</i> , we shall be.
<i>Bitbidb sibb</i> , ye shall be.	<i>Bbitbas sibb</i> , ye shall be.
<i>Bitbidb iad</i> , they shall be.	<i>Bbitbas iad</i> , they shall be.

The Future Negative, with the The Future Interrogative
particle *cho*, not. with the particle *am*,

<i>Cho bbitb mi</i> , I shall not.	<i>Am bith mi</i> , shall I be?
<i>Cho bbitb thu</i> , thou shalt not be.	<i>Am bith thu</i> , shalt thou be?
<i>Cho bbitb e</i> , he shall not be.	<i>Am bith e</i> , shall he be?
<i>Cho bbitb sunn</i> , we shall not be.	<i>Am bith sunn</i> , shall we be?
<i>Cho bbitb sibb</i> , ye shall not be.	<i>Am bith sibb</i> , shall ye be?
<i>Cho bbitb iad</i> , they shall not be.	<i>Am bith iad</i> , shall they be?

Optative

Optative Imperfect.

Bhitim, I would be.
Bhitbadh tu, thou wouldst be.
Bhitbadh e, he would be.
Bhitamid, we would be.
Bhitbadh sibh, ye would be.
Bhitbadh iad, they would be.

Imperative.

Bitb thu, be thou.
Bitbadh e, let him be.
Bitamid, let us be.
Bitbibh, be ye.
Bitbadh iad, let them be.

Infinitive.

Bhitb, to be.

Participle.

Perf. *Air bhitb*, being, having been.
 Fut. *Re bitb*, to be, about to be, to come.

Verbs beginning with vowels or diphthongs, or with *f*, have *dh* in the past tenses; as, *eisdam*, I hearken; *dh'eisd mi*, I hearkened; with an apostrophe after the *dh*. In verbs beginning

with *f*, however, the *f* is put between the *d* and the *h*. The *dh* retains its wonted force and sound; thus, *foʒalam*, I open; *dhboʒal*, I opened, is read as *dh'oʒal*.

Example of the First Person of every Tense of a Verb beginning with a Vowel.

<i>Ind.</i>		<i>Subj.</i>	
Pref. <i>Ordnicham,</i>		<i>Ordnich mi.</i>	
<i>Tba mi ag orduchabb.</i>		<i>Bheil mi ag orduchabb.</i>	
Imp.	Opt. Imp.	Imp.	
<i>Bba mi ag orduchabb.</i>	<i>Dh'ordnichin.</i>	<i>Ro mi ag orduchabb.</i>	
Perfect.		Perfect.	
<i>Dh'ordnich mi.</i>		<i>D'ordnich mi.</i>	
Perf. Def.		Perf. Def.	
<i>Tba mi air orduchabb.</i>		<i>Bheil mi air orduchabb.</i>	
Plup.		Plup.	
<i>Bba mi air orduchabb.</i>		<i>Ro mi air orduchabb.</i>	
Fut.		Fut.	
<i>Orduchidh mi.</i>		<i>Orduchas mi.</i>	
Fut. Negat.		Fut. Interr.	
<i>Cho'n ordnich mi.</i>		<i>An ordnich mi.</i>	
		Infinitive.	

Infinitive.

Pres. *Dh'orduchadh.*

Participles.

Pres. *Ag orduchadh.*

Pres. A&. *Air orduchadh.*

Fut. *Re orduchadh.*

Imperative.

Orduich, orduchadh e.

Orduichannid, orduchibh.

Orduichadh iad.

Examples of Irregular Verbs.*Indicative.*

Present.

Fendám, I am able.

Fendidh thu, thou art able.

Fendidh e, he is able.

Fendidh sinn, we are able.

Fendidh sibh, ye are able.

Fendidh iad, they are able.

Subjunctive.

Present.

Fend mi, I am able.

Fend thu, thou art able.

Fend e, he is able.

Fend sinn, we are able.

Fend sibh, ye are able.

Fend iad, they are able.

K

Dfheud

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.**Past.**Past.*

<i>Dfheud mi</i> , I was able.	<i>Dfheud mi</i> , I was able.
<i>Dfheud thu</i> , thou wast able.	<i>Dfheud thu</i> , thou wast able.
<i>Dfheud e</i> , he was able.	<i>Dfheud e</i> , he was able.
<i>Dfheud sinn</i> , we were able.	<i>Dfheud sinn</i> , we were able.
<i>Dfheud sibb</i> , ye were able.	<i>Dfheud sibb</i> , ye were able.
<i>Dfheud iad</i> , they were able.	<i>Dfheud iad</i> , they were able.

*Future.**Future.*

<i>Feudidb mi</i> , I shall be able.	<i>Dfheudas mi</i> , I shall, &c.
<i>Feudidb thu</i> , thou shalt be able.	<i>Dfheudas thu</i> , thou shalt, &c.
<i>Feudidb e</i> , he shall be able.	<i>Dfheudas e</i> , he shall be able.
<i>Feudidb sinn</i> , we shall be able.	<i>Dfheudas sinn</i> , we shall, &c.
<i>Feudidb sibb</i> , ye shall be able.	<i>Dfheudas sibb</i> , ye shall be able.
<i>Feudidb iad</i> , they shall be able.	<i>Dfheudas iad</i> , they shall, &c.

*Optative.**Imperfect.*

Dfheudin, I might or could.
Dfheudadb tu, thou couldst.
Dfheudadb e, he could.

Dfheud:

Dfheidamid, we might, or could.

Dfheidadb sibb, ye might or could.

Dfheidadb iad, they might or could.

[The rest of the tenses wanting.]

Indicative.

Present.

Deanam, I do or make.

Deanidb thu, thou dost.

Deanidb e, he doth.

Deanidb sinn, we do.

Deanidb sibb, ye do.

Deanidb iad, they do.

Subjunctive.

Present.

Dean mi, I do.

Dean thu, thou dost,

Dean e, he doth.

Dean sinn, we do.

Dean sibb, ye do.

Dean iad, they do.

Perf. Def.

Bba mi air deanamb.

Perf. Def.

Ro thu air deanamb.

Past.

Ritzi mi, I have done.

Rinn thu, thou hast done.

Rinn e, he hath done.

Rinn sinn, we have done.

Rinn sibb, ye have done.

Rinn iad, they have done.

Past.

Do rinn mi, I have done.

Do rinn thu, thou hast done.

Do rinn e, he hath done.

Do rinn sinn, we have done.

Do rinn sibb, ye have done.

Do rinn iad, they have done.

K 2

Future.

Indicative.

Future.

Deanidh, (or) *ni mi*, I shall do. Dheanas *mi*, I shall do.
 Deanidh, (or) *ni thu*, thou shalt do. Dheanas *thu*, thou shalt do.
 Deanidh, (or) *ni e*, he shall do. Dheanas *e*, he shall do.
 Deanidh, *ni sinn*, we shall do. Dheanas *sinn*, we shall do.
 Deanidh, *ni sibh*, ye shall do. Dheanas *sibh*, ye shall do.
 Deanidh, *ni iad*, they shall do. Dheanas *iad*, they shall do.

Optative.

Imperfect.

Dheanin, I would make.
 Dheanadh *tu*, thou wouldst make.
 Dheanadh *e*, he would make.
 Dheanamid, we would make.
 Dheanadh *sibh*, ye would make.
 Dheanadh *iad*, they would make.

Imperative.

Dean, do thou.
 Deanadh *e*, let him do.
 Deanamid, let us do.
 Deanibh, do ye.
 Deanadh *iad*, let them do.

Infinitive.

Present. *Dheanadh, Dheanamh, to do.*

Participles.

Present. (*Ag*) *deanamh, doing.*

Perf. Act. *Air deanamh, having done.*

Future. *Re deanamh, about to do.*

P A S S I V E.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

Present.

Tba mi deante, I am made.

Bheil mi deante, I am made.

Tba thu deante, thou art made.

Bheil thu deante, thou art made.

Tba e deante, he is made.

Bheil e deante, he is made.

Tba sinn deante, we are made.

Bheil sinn deante, we are made.

Tba sibh deante, ye are made.

Bheil sibh deante, ye are made.

Tba iad deante, (or) air an deanamh, they are made.

Bheil iad deante, (or) air an de-

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Bha mi deante, I was made.

Ro mi deante, I was made.

Bha thu deante, thou wast, &c. Ro thu deante, thou wast made.

Bha e deante, he was made. Ro e deante, he was made.

Bha

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Bha sinn deante, we were, &c. *Ro sinn deante*, we were made.

Bha sibb deante, ye were made. *Ro sibb deante*, ye were made.

Bha iad deante, (or) *air an dea-* *Ro iad deante*, (or) *air an deanamb,*
namh, they were made. *they* were made.

Perfect.

Rinnadh mi, I was made. *Do rinn mi*, I was made.

Rinnadh thu, thou wast made. *Do rinnadh thu*, thou wast made.

Rinnadh e, he was made. *Do rinnadh e*, he was made.

Rinnadh sinn, we were made. *Do rinnadh sinn*, we were made.

Rinnadh sibb, ye were made. *Do rinnadh sibb*, ye were made.

Rinnadh iad, they were made. *Do rinnadh iad*, they weremade.

Future.

Nitar mi, I shall be made. *Deantar mi*, I shall be made.

Nitar thu, thou shalt be made. *Deantar thu*, thou shalt be made.

Nitar e, he shall be made. *Deantar e*, he shall be made.

Nitar sinn, we shall be made. *Deantar sinn*, we shall be made.

Nitar sibb, ye shall be made. *Deantar sibb*, ye shall be made.

Nitar iad, they shall be made. *Deantar iad*, they shall be made.

Imperative.

Bitb deante, (or) *air do dheanamh*, be thou made.

Bitbadh e deante, let him be made.

Bitbibh

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Bitibh deante, be ye made.

Bitbadh iad deante, let them be made.

Infinitive.

Bith deante, (or) *air a dheanamh*, to be made.

Participles.

Perfect. *Deante*, (or) *air a dheanamh*, done.

Future. *Re a dheanamh*, to be done.

Optative.

Imperfect.

Dheantadh mi, I would be done.

Dheantadh thu, thou wouldst be done.

Dheantadh e, he would be done.

Dheantadh sinn, we would be done.

Dheantadh sibh, ye would be done.

Dheantadh iad, they would be done.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

Present.

Racham, I go; or, *tha mi (ag) dol*, *Bheil mi (ag) dol*, I am going.
I am going.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Bha mi (ag) dol, I was going. *Ro mi (ag) dol*, I was going.
Perfect.

Indicative.

Perfect.

Chuaidb mi, I went.

Perfect Def.

Iba mi air dol, I have gone.

Pluperfect.

Bha mi air dol, I had gone.

Future.

*Itheid mi, I will go.**Subjunctive.*

Perfect.

Do chuaidb mi, (deachidb), I went.

Perfect Def.

Bheil mi air dol, I have gone.

Pluperfect.

Ro mi air dol, I had gone.

Future.

*An d'itheid mi, I will go.**Optative.*

Imperfect.

*Rachin, I would go.**Infinitive.*Present. *Dhol, to go.**Participles.*Present. (*Ag*) *dol.*Perfect. *Air dol, having gone, gone.*Future. *Re dol, about to go.**Indicative.*

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.**Present.**Present.*

Tigam, (or) *tba mi teachd*, I | *Bheil mi teachd*, I come.
come, am coming.

Imperfect.

Bha mi teachd, I was coming. *Ro mi teachd*, I was coming.

Perfect.

Thanic mi, I came.

D' thanic mi, I came.

Perfect Definite.

Tba mi air teachd, I have come. *Bheil mi air teachd*, I have, &c.

Pluperfect.

Bha mi air teachd, I had come. *Ro mi air teachd*, I had come.

Future.

Thig mi, I will come.

Tig mi, I will come.

Imperative.

Thig, come thou.

Thigibh, come ye.

Thigadh e, let him come.

Thigadh iad, let them come.

Thigamid, let us come.

Infinitive.

Teachd, to come.

L

Participles.

*Participles.*Present. (*Ag*) *teachd*, coming.Perfect. *Air teachd*, come, having come.Future. *Re teachd*, about to come.*Optative.*

Imperfect.

Thigin, I would come.*Indicative.*

Present.

Deiram, I say, (or) *tha mi (ag)* *Abair mi*, I say, (or) *bheil radh*, I am saying.

Imperfect.

Bha mi (ag) radh, I was saying. *Ro mi (ag) radh*, I was saying.

Past.

Thuaire mi, I said, or have said. *Duaire mi*, I said, (in Irish) *dubhairt*.

Future.

Their mi, I will say. *Abair shall I say*.*Optative.*

*Optative.**Indicatively and Responsively. Interrogatively and Negatively.*

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Theirin, I would say.*Abrain*, would I say ?*Imperative.**Abeir*, say thou ; *abrabb e*, let him say ; *abramid*, let us say ;
abribb, say ye ; *abrabb iad*, let them say.*Participles.*Present. (*Ag*) *rabb*, saying.Perfect. *Air a rabb*, said.Future. *Re a rabb*, to be said.

The Passive has only the Future, which is commonly used impersonally.

*Indicative.**Theirar*, shall be said.*Subjunctive.**Abrair*, shall be said.

The three last Irregular Verbs have also an Imperfect Optative, used likewise impersonally.

*Indicative.**Rachtabh*, would be gone.*Thigtabh*, would be come.*Theirtabh*, would be said.*Subjunctive.**Rachtabh*, would be gone.*Tigtabh*, would be gone.*Abeirtabh*, would be said.*Bheiram*, I give.*Toir mi*, I give.

Or,

Tha mi toirt, I am giving.*Bheil mi toirt*, I am giving.*Imperfect.**Bha mi toirt*, I was giving.*Ro mi toirt*, I was giving.*Perfect.**Thug mi*, I gave.*D' thug mi*, I gave.*Perfect Definite.**Tha mi air toirt*, I have given.*Bheil mi air toirt*, I have, &c.*Pluperfect.**Bha mi air toirt*, I had given.*Ro mi air toirt*, I had given,*Future.**Bheir mi*, I shall give.*Toir mi?* shall I give?*Imperative.**Thoir*, give thou; *thugadh e*, let him give; *thugamid*, let us give; *thugibh*, give ye; *thugadh iad*, let them give.*Infinitive.*

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Infinitive.

Tboirt, to give.

Participles.

Present. *Tóirt*, giving.

Perfect. *Air toirt*, having given, given.

Future. *Re toirt*, about to give.

Optative.

Indicative.

Bberin, I would give.

Subjunctive.

Tugin, I would give.

PASSIVE.

Indicative.

Present.

Tba mi air mo tboirt, I am given. *Bheil mi air mo tboirt*, I am, &c.

Subjunctive.

Present.

Imperfect.

Bba mi air mo tboirt, I was given. *Ro mi air mo tboirt*, I was, &c.

Perfect.

Tbugadh mi, I was given. *D' tbugadh mi*, I was given.

Future.

Bheirar mi, I shall be given. *Tóirar mi*, I shall be given.

[Imperative wanting.]

6

Infinitive.

*Infinitive.**Bhith air a thoir, to be given.**Participles.*Perfect. *Air a thoir, given.*Future. *Re a thoir, to be given.**Optative.*

Imperfect.

*Thugtadh mi, I would be given. D' thugtadh mi, I would, &c.**Remarks on the Verbs.*

The adverbs *antra*, *nuair*, when; *ma*, if; are joined with the past tenses of the Indicative, but always with the Subjunctive; thus, *nuair chruinich iad clocha*, when they gathered stones together; with the Subjunctive *nuair ghabhas iad combuidh*, when they shall rest.

The adverbs *cha*, not; *cho do*, not; *an*, the interrogative particle, the conjunctions *chum agus gu*, so that; *jonas gur*, inasmuch that; *chionn nach*, because not; *bhri nach*, because not; *nach*, not; are used also interrogatively; was not? would that?

and

and are always put before the Subjunctive mood: so, *cho ebruinich iad na clocha*, they will not gather the stones. *Chum agus gu ro iad air an cruinichadh*, (or) *cruinichte*, so that they were assembled, or gathered together. *Chionn nach ro iad cruinichte*, because they were not gathered together. *Nach* is an optative particle; thus, *O nach cruinichadh iad!* O that they would assemble!

Ag, the sign of the participle present, is not always written before the verbs beginning with consonants; as, *tha mi smuaintuchadh*, I am considering; in place of *tha mi ag smuaintuchadh*. In poetry it is used or neglected as best suits the poet; but before participles beginning with a vowel, it is indispensable; as, *bha iad ag imthachd*, they were departing. When the last word before *ag* ends with a vowel, and the participle begins with a vowel, the *g* only is retained; thus, *bha mi 'g eisdachd*, I was listening.

CHAP. V.

*Adverbs.***C**AIT? where?*Anso*, here.*Ansin*, there, then.*Anach*, out.*Anois*, now.*Nois*, now.*Andingb*, to-day.*Anochd*, to-night.*Ande*, yesterday.*Anroir*, yesternight.*Far*? where?*Cia mar*, cionas, how.*Cia-fhad agus*, as long as.*O chion-fad*, long since.*Am fad agus*, whilst.*Ni*, not; *na*, not.*Neamb*, best orthographed,*neo*, a negative particle,

compounded with nouns.

Aib signifies again, answeringto the Latin *re*, compounded with verbs.*Ain*, a negative particle, compounded with adjectives.*Treis*, *greis*, a while.*Tammull*, a short space, a minute.*Coid airson*? for what? why?*Air tus*, first, first place.*Aib-ait*, *dara ait*, 2d place.*An treas ait*, the 3d place.*An ceathro ait*, the 4th place*An cuigo ait*, the 5th place.*Anuairith*, last year.*Am marach*, to-morrow.*Ann an mbaidin*, in the

morning.

Ann an fheasgar, in the evening.*Ron*,

<i>Roi</i> , before.	<i>Aon uair</i> , once.
<i>Roi so</i> , before now.	<i>Da uair</i> , twice; <i>tri uaire</i> , thrice.
<i>Roi an de</i> , before yesterday.	<i>Ann a dheidh sin</i> , afterwards,
<i>Roi an diugh</i> , before to-day.	after these things.
<i>Riamh</i> , ever.	<i>Tuile fos</i> , moreover.
<i>An la roi</i> , the day before, to-	<i>Mar sin</i> , so, in that manner.
ther day.	<i>Cia uime, cia air son?</i> why? for
<i>Fos, fosd</i> , yet, still.	what?
<i>An nearbhrath</i> , day after to-	<i>Ma seach</i> , one by one.
morrow.	<i>An ceart uair, ann cais</i> , just now,
<i>O chionn ghairid</i> , lately, pre-	directly.
sently.	<i>Uair egin</i> , some time or other.
<i>Gan mboil, gan stad</i> , immedi-	<i>An ath la</i> , the next day.
ately.	<i>Feadh</i> , whilst.
<i>Annamh</i> , seldom.	<i>Fa chean da la</i> , in two days.
<i>Tric</i> , often.	<i>Am feasd</i> , never.
<i>Air uaire</i> , at times.	<i>Go fionuidh</i> , for ever.
<i>Aris</i> , again.	<i>Cuine</i> , when.
<i>Air ais</i> , back.	<i>Re an la</i> , the whole day.
<i>Do ghná</i> , pronounced <i>do ghna</i> ,	<i>Riamh</i> , ever, at any time.
always.	<i>Idir</i> , at all.
<i>Go tric</i> , often; <i>go minic</i> , often.	<i>Ambuil</i> , thus, in this manner.
<i>Co tric</i> , as often; <i>co tric agus</i> ,	<i>Ambli</i> , as, just as.
as oft as.	<i>Ambain</i> , only.

M

O so

O so suas, henceforth.

Suas, up.

Agus mar sin sios, and so forth,
et cetera.

Bhos, here below.

Cbuille la, gach la, every day.

Am fud & an fso, here and there.

Ni's mo, no more.

Sbios & suas, above and below.

Uair eile, another time.

Os cion & fua, over and beneath.

Annas a' cheart am, in the mean
time.

Cia mead? how many?

Am fad, far.

Fa leath, separately, one by
one.

Am fad & am fagusg, far and
near.

Ach beg, cho mbor, almost.

O chian, formerly, in the days

Go brach, for ever.

of yore.

O la gu la, from day to day,
day by day.

Mar gu, as if.

O am gu am, from time to
time.

Coil-ion, as many as.

Go leir, altogether.

Rerradh, indeed, in truth.

Go leoir, enough.

Le cheile, together.

Ro, very, too.

Na, than.

Ioma nair, often, many a time.

confusedly.

Mar so, this way.

Air egin, scarcely.

Anias, up.

Uidh air uidh, by degrees, step

Sios, down.

by step.

Anuas, down.

CHAP. VI.

Prepositions.

PREPOSITIONS in discourse, govern either the Genitive, Dative, or the Ablative.

Prepositions governing the Genitive.

Air toisach, before.

Anndeigh, after.

Ann agbái, against, in the face of.

Air cul, behind.

Reir, according to.

Tionchíol, about.

Osíon, above.

Chum, unto.

Ann coinámb, over against, opposite.

Air feadh, among.

polite.

Am measg, among.

Ancois, nigh to.

Airíon, for, for the sake of.

Re cois, nigh to.

Ann lánb, in the possession of.

Tríd, by, through.

Do thaobh, concerning.

Ionfuidh, unto.

Prepositions governing the Dative.

Da, sometimes *dh'* before nouns

Dlu, nigh.

beginning with a vowel, to, *Air an taobh eile*, on the other side.

Air an taobh seo, on this side.

Thall, beyond.

Taobb amach, the outside, *Amach*, out, without.
without.
Gan fbiis, without the know-
ledge of. *Mach as*, out of.
O, from, off.
Ri, ris, unto, to.

Prepositions governing the Ablative.

Aig, at, in the hands or possession of. *Lamb ri*, nigh to.
fion of. *Le, leis*, with.
Gu, guis, unto. *Ann*, in.
As, amach, out, out of. *Uaidb*, rather o, from.
Foa, under. *Gan*, without.
Tbar, tharis, over. *Air*, upon.

Prepositions governing the Accusative or Ablative.

Eidar, between. *Suas*, up.
Gu, unto. *Anuas*, down.
Gan.

CHAP. VII.

Interjections.

INTERJECTIONS are common to the Galic with all other languages. Whatever changes may happen to languages, this part is always secure, and will continue the same whilst the feelings, the sighs, and the groans of the Philosopher and the Savage are alike. These sounds, if not articulations, seem little different from those of the brutes. They are the efforts of Nature to relieve itself in certain cases. They are the fewest words in any language, and on which Grammarians have always had least to say. They express

Laughter, as, *ab ! ab ! ab ! bab !*

Grief, *och ! och ! mo chreach !* my ruin ! *mo thruaidh !* my misery !

Derision, as, *bab ! aba ! mo nair ort !* fy on you !

Fatigue, as, *beich bo !*

Admiration, as, *ob ! bo !*

Imprecation, *mulachd dha, pox on't !*

Demonstration, *feuch !* behold !

Terror, *chugibh ! chugibh !*

CHAP. VII.

Conjunctions.

AGU S, and; better contracted 'us than 'is, to distinguish it from the substantive verb *is*.

Aræon, both.

Uimehu, wherefore.

Air an abbar sin, therefore.

Cuideacbd, likewise, also.

Fos, also.

Ge, though.

Gioldbeadh, however, notwithstanding.

Ma, if.

Acb, but.

An, the Interrogative Particle, changed (like the article) into *am* before *b, f, p*.

Nach, no, O that!

Eadbon, namely, that is to say, viz. i. e.

Gu, that, changed into *gur* before words beginning with a vowel, and the consonants *f, b, p, f, m, n*.

Chum agus gu, to the end that.

Ionas gur, so that.

Na, than.

Mun an, mun an, if not; *mur*, if not.

CH A P. IX.

Of the Formation of the Parts of Speech.

AFTER considering the various inflections of the parts of speech, it is natural to enquire into their formation. Ideas vary with things, and the names of things with ideas. The formative nouns are Diminutives, Collectives, Abstracts, Agents, and Actions.

1. *Of Diminutives.*

All Diminutives of the feminine gender in this language end in *og* or *ag*; those of the masculine in *an*, by subjoining these syllables; as, *nian*, a girl; *nianag*, a little girl; *caillach* an old-woman; *caillachag*, a little old woman: *sguab*, a sheaf; *sguabag*, a little sheaf: *leanabh*, a child; *leanaban*, a little child: *duine*, a man; *duinan*, a little man, a manikin, homunculus. Few or none of the christian names are diminutive.

2. *Of Collectives.*

Collective nouns are not confined to any termination.

Among many the following may be reckoned, *An Fheine*, the Fingalians,

Fingalians, or followers and army of Fingal, king of Morven, and hero of Ossian's Poems. *Fine*, a nation or tribe; *clann*, a clan or family, the followers and descendents of a Baron or Chieftain, literally children; *crodb*, cattle; *pobul*, people; *buidhan*, a band; *compailt*, company; *uaise*, gentry.

3. *Of Abstracts.*

Most of the Galic abstracts terminate in *achd* or *as*. *Achd* is generally a feminine termination.

Some adjectives in *achd* add *as* for their abstract; as, *gairdach*, joyful; *gairdachas*, joyfulness: *miobhuidhach*, ungrateful; *miobhuidhachas*, ungratefulness: *dubhach*, sad; *dubhachas*, sadness. Some change the *ach* into *as*; as, *beartach*, rich; *beartas*, riches: *funtach*, generous; *funtas*, generosity: *atbreach*, penitent; *atbreachas*, penitence.

Some substantives and adjectives which have *i* in their last syllable have *as* rather than *a* and sometimes added; or the termination changed to *as*; so, *cruaidh*, hard; *cruas*, hardness: *carid*, a friend; *cairdas*: *suairc*, gentle; *suaircas*, gentleness: *math*, good; *mathas*, goodness: *chiamhin*, a kinsman; *cleamhnas*, affinity: *udar*, an author; *udaras*, authority: *neo-gblioc*, imprudent; *neo-gbliocas*, imprudence: *sona*, happy; *sonas*, happiness.

Those

Those in *ol* or *al* prefer *achd*; as, *surdol*, industrious; *sur-dolachd*, industry: *sroal*, prodigal; *sroalachd*, prodigality: *neotbaincol*, unthankful; *neotbaincolachd*, unthankfulness: *cuir-tal*, courtly; *cuirtalachd*, courtliness, courtesy: *cairdol*, friendly; *cairdolachd*, friendliness: *aidhol*, hospitable; *aidholachd*, hospitality: *coinol*, kind; *coinolachd*, kindness, clemency: *moral*, magnificent; *moralachd*, *morachd*, magnificence, majesty.

Some add *ach*; as, *naamb*, holy; *naambachd*, holiness: *seamb*, meek; *seambachd*, meekness: *geammi*, chaste; *geammiachd*, chastity: *iriosal*, humble; *irioslachd*, humility. All, likewise, that end in *or* or *mhor*, add *achd*; as *ceolor*, musical; *ceolorachd*: *mor*, great; *morachd*, majesty, greatness: *feolor*, sensual; *feolor-achd*, sensuality.

The irregular adjectives form the following abstracts, *lugha*, less; *lughad*, littleness, smallness: *moa*, greater; *mead*, greatness: *leatha*, broader; *lead*, breadth; *airde*, higher; *airde*, height: *olc*, bad; *olcas*, badness: *giurra*, shorter; *giurrad*, shortness.

4. *Of Actions.*

Actions are the verbal nouns, derived from verbs, or the present participle of a verb; thus, *cruinichadh* is, at the same time,

N

the

kingalians, or followers and army of Fingal, king of Morven, and hero of Ossian's Poems. *Fine*, a nation or tribe; *clann*, a clan or family, the followers and descendents of a Baron or Chieftain, literally children; *crodh*, cattle; *pebul*, people; *buidhan*, a band; *compailt*, company; *naisle*, gentry.

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Some add *ach*; as, *naamb*, holy; *naombachd*, holiness: *seamb*, meek; *seambachd*, meekness: *geammi*, chaste; *geamniachd*, chastity: *iriosal*, humble; *irioslachd*, humility. All, likewise, that end in *or* or *mhor*, add *achd*; as *ceolor*, musical; *ceolorachd*: *mor*, great; *morachd*, majesty, greatness: *feolor*, sensual; *feolorachd*, sensuality.

The irregular adjectives form the following abstracts, *lugba*, less; *lugbad*, littleness, smallness: *moa*, greater; *mead*, greatness: *leatha*, broader; *lead*, breadth; *airde*, higher; *airde*, height: *olc*, bad; *olcas*, badness: *giurra*, shorter; *giurrad*, shortness.

4. *Of Actions.*

Actions are the verbal nouns, derived from verbs, or the present participle of a verb; thus, *crùinnichadh* is, at the same time,

N

the

the participle and the verbal noun. They generally end in *adb*; as, *fosruchadh*, knowledge or judgment; from *fosrucham*, to judge or enquire into; *iriosluchadh*, humiliation, from *irioslucham*, I humble; *misruchadh*, encouragement; *misrucham*, I encourage: *meadachadh*, multiplying or encreasing, from *meaducham*, I encrease or multiply.

Some end in *in*; as, *faicfin*, from *faicam*, I see; *chuintin*, hearing, from *clinam*, I hear; *teasargain*, deliverance, from *teasargam*, I deliver. Some end in *achd*; as, *cantairachd*, an hymning or singing, from *canam*, I sing; *mosgaltachd*, vigilance, from *mosgalam*, I wake or watch.

5. Of Agents.

Agents or doers subjoin *air*, and sometimes *air*, to the present participle of verbs; as, *scriobhadh*, writing; *scriobhadair*, a writer or attorney: *tagradh*, a pursuing or process; *tagradair*, or *sear tagraidh*, a prosecutor: or by changing the termination into *air*; as, *Crutbichoir*, the Creator, from *crutbuchadh*, a creating.

Some write the termination *shear* in place of *air*, affecting an idle knowledge in the etymology of words, at the expence of hurting

hurting the eye of every reader with the bristly appearance of an useless assemblage of consonants. No more consonants than are necessary to express the true pronunciation of words ought to be written; and since the number of diphthongs and triphthongs are ascertained (as attempted in this Analysis), many of the consonants formerly written become superfluous. It would be as just in Latin to write *amator* instead of *amator*, as to write in Galic *slanigh sbear* in place of *slanuir*.

Some are formed by adding *ich*; as, *buain*, reaping; *buainich*, a reaper: *snamb*, swimming; *snambich*, a swimmer.

Others are formed by making the name *fear*, a man, or *bean*, a woman, govern the action in the genitive; as, *fear-tighe*, an husbandman; *bean-tighe*, an housewife: *fear-ceaird*, a mechanic; *fear-baile*, a freeholder, a laird, sometimes a tacksmen or lessee; *fear-bainse*, a bridegroom; *bean-bainse*, a bride; *fear-moir*, a murderer; *riogh*, a king; *bean-riogh*, a queen; *diuc*, a duke; *bean-diuc*, a dutchess; *prionse*, a prince; *bean-phrionse*, a princess; *iarla*, an earl, *bean-iarla*, a countess; *baran*, a baron, *bean-bharain*, a baroness; *morair*, a lord, or great man; *bean-morair*: *tiarna*, a general name for a proprietor or lord over any thing, commonly an esquire, has *beantiarna*, applied to gentlewomen in general, as the English word Lady.

Some are also formed by making the collective words *luchg*, or *muintir*, govern the action in the genitive; as, *luchg fairc*, watchmen; *luchg fairge*, seamen; *luchg seanachais*, historians, &c.

6. Of Adjectives.

All Collectives end in *ach*, *agach*, or *anach*, terminations equal to *osus* in Latin; thus, *ballach*, spotted, full of spots, is formed from *ball*, a spot; *bainach*, milky, from *baine*; *badanach*, full of locks; *caibach*, of or belonging to battles, from *catb*, a battle; *grianach*, sunny, from *grian*, the sun.

Those which signify tendency end in *ol*; so, *feinol*, necessary, from *feim*, use, necessity; *laichol*, daily, from *la*, a day; *coinol*, kindly, from *coinas*; *sroal*, prodigal, from *sro*, prodigality; *mishnachol*, courageous, from *mishnach*, courage; *gaisgol*, valiant, from *gaisge*, valour; *ainmol*, renowned, from *ainm*, a name.

Those that subjoin *or* to the primitive, signify *abounding in*, full of; as, *sultor*, full of sap, from *sult*, fat; *Tremmor*, a man of strength and valour, one of Ossian's heroes; *tlachdar*, handsome, from *tlachd*, a liking, handfomeness; *ceolor*, in the Irish dialect *ceolmhor*, musical, eminent in music, from *ceol*, music; *Catmmor*, great in battle, one of Ossian's heroes, from *catb*, a battle.

All

All gentile or patronymic Adjectives end in *ach*; as *Albanach*, a Scotsman; *Erinnach*, an Hibernian; *Sassanach*, an Englishman; *Francach*, a Frenchman; *Fedaltach*, an Italian; *Lochlanach*, a Dane.

Adjectives that shew possibility and facility prefix *so*; as, *so-thuigse*, easy to be understood, intelligible; *so-thogal*, easy to be lifted up or acquired; *so-dheante*, easy to be done, possible. Those that denote impossibility prefix *do*; as, *do-thuigse*, difficult to understand, unintelligible; *do-thogal*, not easily taken up, or acquired; *do-dheante*, that cannot be done, impossible.

7. *Of Numerals.*

Aon and *da*, one, two, have the aspirate *b* after the initial consonant of the noun agreeing with it, and which in discourse always come after. All others agree with it; thus we say *aon shear*, one man; *da shear* two men; but we say *tri fir*, three men; *ceithar fir*, four men, &c. as far as *aon deng*, eleven, and then we go on as before, *aon shear deng*, *da shear deng*, but we say *tri fir deng*, &c. always putting *deng* after the substantive.

The substantive always stands between the unit and the ten, when the substantive must agree with the unit; thus, *aon shear*, one man; *da shear*, two men; *aon shear deng*, eleven men; *da shear deng*, twelve men; *tri fir deng*, thirteen, &c.

Cardinals.

Cardinals.

<i>Aon</i> , one.	<i>Deich thar fíchid</i> , thirty.
<i>Da, dis</i> , two, the two.	<i>Aon deng thar fíchid</i> , thirty-
<i>Tri</i> , three.	one, &c.
<i>Ceithar</i> , four.	<i>Da fíchid</i> , forty.
<i>Coig</i> , five.	<i>Aon agus da fíchid</i> , forty-one.
<i>Sia</i> , six.	<i>Deich & da fíchid</i> , fifty.
<i>Seachd</i> , seven.	<i>Aon deng & da fíchid</i> , fifty-one.
<i>Ochd</i> , eight.	<i>Tri fíchid</i> , sixty.
<i>Noi</i> , nine.	<i>Aon & tri fíchid</i> , sixty-one.
<i>Deich</i> , ten.	<i>Deich & tri fíchid</i> , seventy.
<i>Aon deng</i> , eleven.	<i>Aon deng & tri fíchid</i> , seventy-
<i>Da dhéug</i> , twelve.	one, &c.
<i>Tri deng</i> , thirteen.	<i>Ceithar fíchid</i> , eighty.
<i>Ceithar deng</i> , fourteen.	<i>Aon & ceithar fíchid</i> , eighty-
<i>Coig deng</i> , fifteen.	one.
<i>Sia deng</i> , sixteen.	<i>Deich & ceithar fíchid</i> , ninety.
<i>Seachd deng</i> , seventeen.	<i>Aon deng & ceithar fíchid</i> , nine-
<i>Ochd deng</i> , eighteen.	ty-one.
<i>Noi deng</i> , nineteen.	<i>Coig fíchid</i> , or, <i>ciad</i> , an hundred.
<i>Fíchid</i> , twenty.	<i>Da chad</i> , two hundred.
<i>Aon thar fíchid</i> , twenty-one.	<i>Mile, deich ciad</i> , a thousand.

Triochad, thirty; *carachad*, forty; *seisgead*, sixty; *seachdbhad*, seventy; *ochdbhad*, eighty; *naoichad*, ninety, are Irish, and obsolete.

Ordinals.

<i>An ciad, the first.</i>	<i>An t aono thar shichid, twen-</i>
<i>An dara, second.</i>	<i>ty-first.</i>
<i>An treas, third.</i>	<i>An deicho thar shichid, thirtieth.</i>
<i>An ceathro, fourth.</i>	<i>An t aono deng thar shichid,</i>
<i>An coigo, fifth.</i>	<i>thirty-first.</i>
<i>An siao, sixth.</i>	<i>An da shichido, fortieth.</i>
<i>An seachdo, seventh.</i>	<i>An t aono thar dha shichid, for-</i>
<i>An t ochgo, eighth.</i>	<i>ty-first.</i>
<i>An noio, ninth.</i>	<i>An deicho thar dha shichid, fif-</i>
<i>An deicho, tenth.</i>	<i>tieth.</i>
<i>An t aono deng, eleventh.</i>	<i>An t aono deng thar dha shichid,</i>
<i>An dara deng, twelfth.</i>	<i>fifty-first.</i>
<i>An treaso deng, thirteenth.</i>	<i>An tri shichido, sixtieth.</i>
<i>An ceathro deng, fourteenth.</i>	<i>An t aono thar tri shichid, sixty-</i>
<i>An ciogo deng, fifteenth.</i>	<i>first.</i>
<i>An siao deng, sixteenth.</i>	<i>An deicho thar tri shichid, seven-</i>
<i>An seachgo deng, seventeenth.</i>	<i>tieth.</i>
<i>An t ochgo deng, eighteenth.</i>	<i>An t aono deng thar tri shichid,</i>
<i>An noio deng, nineteenth.</i>	<i>seventy-first.</i>
<i>An shichido, twentieth.</i>	<i>An ceithar shichido, eightyeth.</i>

An

An t aono thar ceithar fchid, An t aono deug thar ceithar
eighty-first. fchid, ninety-first.

An deicbo thar ceithar fchid, An coig fchido, or, an ciado, the
ninetieth. hundredth.

Of the Formation of Verbs.

All nouns of action may be conjugated as verbs, without any addition of termination, by observing the flexion of the examples already given; as, *cisladh*, hearing, conjugated *cisdam*, I hear; *mosgladh*, awaking; *mosgalam*, I awake, &c.

Every verb has in the syllable or syllables that compose it, something expressive of its signification, whether rough or smooth, hard or soft, strong or feeble, frequentative or diminutive. These, however, are more commonly expressed in this language by the auxiliary verb, and their vast diversity of adjectives.

The frequentative is expressed as in the participle *leinnach*, often leaping or hopping.

“*Siad a’ leinnach o Ossag gu ossag.*”

Ossian’s Temora, Book vii.

Of

Of Adverbs.

Every adjective noun may be converted into an Adverb by prefixing the syllable *go* ; thus, *math*, good ; *go math* ; well ; *aith-arach*, glad ; *go aitharach*, gladly, &c.

C H A P. X.

Of the Composition of the Parts of Speech.

THE richness of a language consists in the number of its primitives, and their capacity of various composition. The original simple principles of the Galic, make it far excel any of the modern, and rival the most ancient languages. The little variegated flexion of its nouns and verbs, which is peculiar to itself, and the abundance of its compositions, render it capable of beautifully describing and expressing the emotions of the mind, without the aid of foreign words : hence it is, that the illiterate peasant on the hills of Scotland, having, in his infancy, had his mind stored with a certain number of primitives and their different modes of inflection, by an easy, though a various combination with a certain number of particles, speaks his language with elocution, a natural Demosthenes ; and there is no word in the language, however compounded, but he understands.

O

Neither

Neither is this language deficient in the terms of art. In Ethics, Jurisprudence, Theology, and Natural History, words are not wanting to express our thoughts, and to instruct others: even in Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy in all its parts, terms can easily be rendered from the Greek into the Galic, by decomposing them in the original, and then translating and joining them afresh; an advantage of which no modern language is possessed.

Composition is effected in Galic by prefixing the prepositions; as, *neo-impoibadh*, un-conversion; *an-eolach*, ignorant; or by rightly uniting simple words; as, *grían-slàd*, the solstice; *cru-chaochbhadh*, transfiguration; *ceart-chreidach*, orthodox; *fein-speir*, self-love.

The combinable prepositions are in the Galic inseparable, and are as follow:

Ei, equivalent to the English *not*.

So, equal to the English termination *ble*.

Ca, equal to *con* in the Latin.

Ao, equal to *um*.

Ath, again; equal to the Latin *re*.

Mi, *un*.

Neo, *un*.

An, very, too; the Latin *per*; as, *an-mhor*, very great; *cidir*, between.

They are thus compounded :

<i>Ei-criona</i> , foolish, unwife.	<i>Mi-chriodhol</i> , disheartened,
<i>So-thuigse</i> , intelligible.	discouraged.
<i>Co-chomunn</i> , a union of society,	<i>Neo-bhasor</i> , immortal.
a communion.	<i>Eider-theangichte</i> , interpreted.
<i>Ao-dochas</i> , despair.	<i>An-trom</i> , over heavy, <i>pergria-</i>
<i>Ath-nuadhbuchadh</i> , a renewing.	<i>vis</i> .

The following Substantives may serve as a specimen of Galic nouns compounded :

<i>Geur-chuigfach</i> , expert, keen.	<i>Cam-beulach</i> , Campbell, wry-
<i>Lan-sboilleir</i> , evident.	mouth'd.
<i>Buan-mhairachdain</i> , long-liv'd.	<i>Du-glassach</i> , Douglass, dark-
<i>Molt-sheoil</i> , mutton.	grey.
<i>Mart-sheoil</i> , beef.	<i>Craobh-sheanachais</i> , genealogi-
<i>Muc-sheoil</i> , pork.	cal-tree.
<i>Ceithar-chosach</i> , four-footed.	<i>Treun-laach</i> , an heroe.
<i>Iona-chosach</i> , many-footed.	<i>Gear-ghobach</i> , short-bill'd.
<i>Gorm-bhreac</i> , mixed with blue.	<i>Geur-sgiathach</i> , sharp-winged.
<i>Geal-lamba</i> , white-handed.	<i>Fuar-bhean</i> , cold mountains.
<i>Mala-mhin</i> , meek-eyed.	<i>Binn-foclach</i> , shrill-voiced.
<i>Cam-sronach</i> , the name Ca-	<i>Grian-slad</i> , a solstice.
meron, crook-nosed.	<i>Marc-sluagh</i> , cavalry.

Taobb-tuath, the north coun- *Geur-leanbhin*, persecution.

try.

Idbol-aoradh, idolatry.

Ciu-thoiltnach, praise-worthy. *Idbol-aoraidh*, an idol.

Aird-mbeannach, high-minded. *Nua-bhriauachadh*, transubstan-

Cuidh-bhrosaidh, an incentive. *tion*.

Du-sbocal, a parable. *Obair-bharrachd*, supereroga-

Fein-sbaintach, self-sufficient. *tion*.

Grian-chrios, the zodiack. *Uile-chumbachdach*, Almighty.

Fa-scriobhadh, an appendix.

Of compounded Verbs.

All active compounded nouns may be resolved into verbs, and may be conjugated by the examples given, like regular verbs; others are declined by means of the auxiliary; and many verbs which in other languages are compounds, in the Gaelic have the compositive preposition immediately following the verb; thus, *athnuadhuchadh*, renewing, is the active substantive compounded of *ath* again, and *nuadhuchadh*, making new, is resolved into a verb; thus, *athnuadhicham*, I renew, &c. *dh'athnuadhich mi*, I renewed; *athnuadhuchidh mi*, I shall renew, &c.

In these verbs which admit of the flexion *h* after their initial consonants, the same is introduced in both parts of the compounded verb, where the consonants are not immutable. The

n in

n in the second part of the past tense, *dh'ath-muadbich*, is immutable, and therefore has no *b*; but in this verb, *athgbinam*, I regenerate; *dh'ath-gbin mi*, I regenerated, it is perceptible.

Geur-leanbhin, persecution, is conjugated by the auxiliary; thus, *tha mi geur-leanbhin*, *bha mi geur-lianbhin*, &c.

Verbs have some component particles after them, in this manner, *snambam*, I swim; *snambam tharis*, I swim over, across, Thus,

“*Mar gblas-giath, roi thaomadh nan nial,*

“*Snamb tharis tha gealach na b oich.*”

OSSIAN.

Of the Adverb in Composition.

As all primitive, so all compounded adjectives and participles, are used adverbially, by prefixing the syllable *go*; thus, *impoichte*, converted; *neo-impoichte*, unconverted; *go neo-impoichte*; *criodhol*, hearty, cheerful; *neo-criodhol*, disheartened, sorrowful; *go neo-criodhol*, sorrowfully, in a sorrowful manner.

ДОКУМЕНТЫ

Всего в 1811 году было получено из
1. Министрства, для сего издано 1000
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A N
A L Y S I S

OF THE

G A L I C L A N G U A G E.

B O O K I I I.

S Y N T A X.

SYNTAX is the proper disposition of words in a language.

General Rules.

I. An adjective and the article agree with a substantive in gender, number, and case, (the substantive always going before the adjective); as, *an* (or) *a' chaoradh bhan*, the white sheep; *an duine bocht*, the poor man.

Is uamhorachd do'n tiarna na beoil bhrengach, Prov. xii. 22.

Coimhidh bean gbraor onoir; agus fir laidir saibhras, Prov. xi. 19.

Imith

Imich as fianuis an duine amdaich nuair nach mothuich thu
ann beul an colais, Prov. xiv. 7.

“Mborais chiatuibh a’ chuil dualaich,

“Is e do luaidh a tha air m’ aire!”

Macdonald's Odes.

The possessive pronouns *mo*, *my*; *do*, *thy*; and the masculine
a, *his*, *its*; have the *b* aspirate after the initial consonant.

“O Dhia is tu *mo* Dhia, go moch

“Do iarram thu gach la :

“Ro thartor ata *m'anam* bochd

“Ann geall ort fein do ghna.”

Psal. lxiii.

When the noun begins with a vowel the aspirate is lost; as,
m'anam; *d* in *do*, *thy*, is changed into *t* before a vowel; as,

O pill rium us dean trocair orm,

Thoir neart do *t'oglach* fein.

Do mhac do bhan-oglaich faraon

Dean suasgladh ann a fheim.

The possessive *a*, *his*, *its*, before nouns beginning with vowels,
often sinks, and is lost. Thus,

Dhoirt e *anam* ammach, he poured out his soul; instead of dhoirt
e *a anam*, &c. to shun the hiatus.

In

In this case, if *a* is the feminine possessive, the *b* euphonic must be introduced; thus, *dhóirt i a b anam amach*, she poured out her soul.

The Irish, and even the Scots, needlessly prefix an *n* to the possessive *a* of either gender; thus, *le na lamb*, with his hand; whilst *le a lamb*, sounds agreeably enough, because the vowels are broad and small.

It is somewhat difficult to know, whether the *a* be masculine or feminine when the noun begins with any of the immutable consonants. The distinction depends on the sense of the sentence; when feminine, the *l*, *n*, or *r* seems in reading and speaking as if double; thus, *le a lamb*, with his hand; *le a lamb*, with her hand, is pronounced as if *le a llamb*.

As the letter *a* seems to have so many significations, and to serve so many uses, it may be proper here to settle its extent — The letter *a*, in the modern books in Galic, I believe, has as many different meanings as the *iod* has amongst the Rabbinical Doctors of the Jews in their traditions and *Caballa*. Even Mr. Macfarlane, and Mr. Stewart, the translator of the Scotch version of the New Testament, have written this letter of many meanings without any fixed rule. With them and others

A signifies *his, her*.

A, relative pronoun *that*.

A, for *ag*, the sign of the present participle.

A, sign of the infinitive.

A, a preposition, before the names of places signifies *to*.

A', for *an*, the article *the*.

A, for *O*! a sign of the vocative; as, *a Dbia*, O God!

I leave it to any one who has the least knowledge of grammar, whether it be possible for even those who naturally speak the language, to distinguish the one from the other, where the whole may recur twice or oftener in one page. In order therefore to settle the whole, I have consulted the genius of the language, and dismissed them all except three, which I explain as follows:

A, for *an*, the article used before such nouns of the feminine as begin with particular letters, such as *b, c, p, m*, &c. as, *a' chaoradh*, the sheep; *a' bhiaghog*, the worm; *a' bhean*, the woman.

A, the relative pronoun *that*, which has generally its antecedent substantive immediately before it, and which distinguisheth it from

A the possessive pronoun *his, her, its*.

First,

First, the relative, and then the possessive, may be seen in the following examples :

Is ionadh an ti *a* gheibh eagnai, agus an duine *a* gheibh tuigse.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding.

Oir is fear *a* ceannachd na ceannachd airgid, agus *a* tairbh na or glan.

For the merchandise of it is better than silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.

II. A verb agrees with its nominative after it immediately ; as, *chruinich mi*, I assembled ; *scriobh e*, he wrote ; *ghlac iad*, they received.

Duigidh fuath, imreason ; *ach solachidh gradh* each cionta.
Hatred stirreth up strife ; but love covereth all sins.

Teasairgidh trocair & fírin an riogh : agus le trocair cumar fuas *a* chathair.

Mercy and truth preserve the king : and his throne is upholden by mercy.

The relative *a* and the pronoun *an ti*, he, requires the aspirate in the verb, though in the present tense ; thus,

An ti chuiras, is *e a bhuainas*,

He that soweth shall reap.

III. When two substantives come together signifying different things, the latter is put in the genitive; as, *mulach a' chin*, the crown of the head; *bonn na cois*, the sole of the foot; *lambair*, a man's head.

Tha mallachd De an tigh an droch-dhuine: ach beannuchidh e *air* an ionraic,

The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked: but he blesteth the habitation of the just, Prov. iii. 33.

Na tig asteach ann casan nan ciontach; agus na gluais ann *fighe nan droch-dhaoinc*.—Enter not into the path of the wicked; and go not in the way of evil men.

Names of quantity also govern the genitive; as, *mor an ionnais*, much treasure; *began sanais*, little good.

IV. Partitives, Superlatives, and Interrogatives govern the Dative, and sometimes the Ablative plural; as, *co agin?* which of us? *aon dhu*, one of them; *aon is laide do'n Ebeine*, the strongest of the Fingalians.

Is onraiche anois an gnìomh,

No coig ceud mìle bola;

'S fearr aon sola d'fhuil 's ann f'ri

Na Galloin fhion air borda.

Macdonald's Odes.

V. The measure of any thing has the preposition *air* before the dimension ; as, *da fhichid traigh air doimhachd*, forty feet deep.

VI. Adjectives of plenty and want govern the genitive or dative ; thus, *lan son*, full of wine ; *fallamb do thuigse*, void of understanding.

All those adjectives which signify any affection of the mind have the preposition *air* before the following nouns ; thus, *math air faire*, experienced at sea ; *colach air lagh*, skilled in law, *juris peritus*.

VII. An active verb governs the Accusative ; as, *bhuail e me*, he struck me ; *scriobh e litir*, he wrote a letter ; *duisgidh fuath imreason* : ach. *folachidh gradh gach cionta*,——Hatred stirreth up strife ; but love covereth all sins.——Prov.

N. B. We cannot with strict propriety say that the Galic has an Accusative, because the nominative and accusative are always the same. This construction means, that the noun (next to its immediate nominative) following the verb must be of the nominative case. To prove this *duisgidh imreason* is the verb and nominative, as well as *duisgidh fuath*, only *fuath* is here

next

next the verb : so both are of the nominative ; the situation only determining the nominative or person, and the *governed* noun.

EXCEPTION. If the verb be of the infinitive, or of any of the combined tenses, where the participle occurs, the noun following is of the genitive case ; as, *dh'eisladhd sgeoil*, to hear news ; *ag rusgadh nan craobh*, stripping the trees. And if the word governed be any of the pronouns, it must go before the verb ; thus, *bhraitbre ionmbin tha an Scriptoir ag ar brosnuchadh ann ionad air*, &c.—Dearly beloved brethren, the Scripture moveth us in sundry places, &c.

Here I think it proper to interdict the false constructions common in conversation, and which the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane of Kilinivir, the only person who seems to have studied the genius of the language, frequently falls into. Instead of writing *ag ar brosnuchadh*, he writes, as it is rapidly pronounced in common speech, *gar brosnuchadh* ; nor does he at the same time account for the part of speech *gar*, but leaves it mysterious and undetermined. In like manner *gam*, instead of *ag mo* ; as *ag mo bhuairadh*, disturbing or tempting me ; *gam bhuairadh* : so *gam eisdachd*, or *ga m' eisdachd*, in place of *ag m' eisdachd*, hearing me, or listening to me : so likewise *gan*, in place of *ag an* ; as, *gan eisdachd*, instead of *ag an eisdachd*. The cause of this mis-

take, I am certain, is writing from the ear only, without an allowance for the velocity of sound.

VIII. The infinitive (formed by the dative of the present participle) follows a verb of motion; as, *chuidh e dhusgadh* chlach, he went to raise stones; or has the noun governed going before it; as, *tha e ceart Dia mholadh*, it is right to praise God: and if an adjective come before it, though at a distance, the aspirate *b* is dropped, or the nominative of the participle is used; thus, *Is egin dhamh scriobhadh*, I must write; *tha mi deonach dol amach*, I am willing to go out.

IX. The auxiliary verb *ata*, or *tha*, and *is*, with the prepositions *ag* or *le*, govern the ablative; *tha e agad*, you have it; *is leam e*, it is mine.

X. When a substantive comes after the participle perfect of the active voice, (made by putting *air* before the present) the substantive following is put in the dative; as, *air labhairt dhamb*, I having spoke, or, when I spake. This construction is equivalent to the Latin ablative absolute.

XI. The interjections *O*, and some others, come before the vocative; as, *O dhuine!* O man;

EXCEPTION. *Anaobhin*, and *mairg*, like the Latin *bei* and *ue*, govern the dative; as, *anaobhin dhuibh*, wo unto you.

XII. The subjunctive particles *cho*, *cho'n*, *cho do*, not, *chum agus gu*, as observed under the article of Verb, are joined with the subjunctive mood. And,

XIII. The conditional particles *ma*, if; *mair*, when; *antra*, when, &c. before the indicative; examples of which follow:

Subjunctive.

Indicative.

An cruinich mise? do, or can, *Cruinicham*, I gather.
or may I gather?

Am bheil thu ag cruinichadh? *Tba mi ag cruinichadh*, I am
art thou gathering? gathering.

Cho ro fonn ag cruinichadh, *Bha fonn ag cruinichadh*, we
we were not gathering. were gathering.

Chum agus gu do chruinich sibh, *Chruinich sibh*, ye gathered.
so that, ye gathered.

XIV. In all languages conjunctions couple like tenses and cases; as, *dambaidh thusa us seinidh mise*, you shall dance and I will sing; *a' bhean & na paidan*, wife and children.

AN
A N A L Y S I S
OF THE

GALIC LANGUAGE.

BOOK IV.
P R O S O D Y.

SOUNDS are either quick or slow, rough or smooth, strong or feeble. From the various modifications of these in a language, may, perhaps, be discovered, the manners, the temperament, and feelings of a people, at the time of its formation. The Gaël, when their language was formed, seem to have been in that state of society, when the arts of peace and war were not entirely strangers; when it was an approved maxim, to “bind
“ the strong in arms, but spare the feeble hand, be a stream
“ of many tides against the foes of thy people, but like the gale
“ that moves the grass to those who ask thy aid.”—*Parcere*

Subjectis,

subiectis, debellare superbos: Such was the genius of the language in the days of Tremor and of Fingal, and even now, it is the most suited either to rouse the soul to feats of arms, or inspire pity in the relentless breast,

“To soften rocks, and bend the knotted oak.”

“The intermixing of long and short syllables renders a language most agreeable. Italian words, like those of the Greek and Latin, have this property almost universally, the English and French words are generally deficient; in the former the long syllable being generally removed from the end as far as the sound will permit; and in the latter, the last syllable being generally long*.” But what renders a language chiefly agreeable, is its power of expressing in sound the nature of the thing signified; this is the true standard to estimate the merit of a language, and tried by which, the Galic will be found inferior to none.

In the Galic certain letters have strong, bold, smooth, or solemn sounds. O and u are bold, strong, and solemn. The combinations *ai*, *ei*, are cheerful and soft; *as*, *faihte*! hail! *compait*, company; *uighar*, joy. *Mo* is soft and solemn; *as*, *noradhs*, worship; *aois*, old age. *Eo*, *io*, are musical; *as*, *ceol*, music; *feoladh*, fasting; *ioydal*, low.

Consonants likewise have their inherent power of expression, L, and the combinations *bb* and *mb* are soft and meek; as, *liobha*, smooth; *slamhin*, slippery; *seamb*, mild; *caomb*, meek.——C and g, with their combinations *cb* and *gb*, are soft, sprightly, and forcible.——R is angry and proud; as, *truid*, scolding; *brad*, pride; *ardan*, haughtiness.

All syllables are long or short in their sound; words are made up of one or more syllables; and a sufficient number of words compose a sentence. A sentence, therefore being constituted by words of one or many syllables or feet, which are long and short, the sentence itself must have many syllables or feet, long and short. Prose and verse, then, differ only in this, that the first is irregular, and written according to every one's fancy; but the last is always fixed, and subject to rule.

Of Rhime.

No language is more susceptible of Rhime than the Galic; it is not, like the Greek and Latin, chained to certain terminations, which refuse rhime, but at once admits of all the variety of ancient and modern versification.

Final rhime in Galic does not consist in terminations of similar letters, but in the last strongly pronounced vowel or diphthongs

in a word. Thus, *Ceol* and *coir*; *nan* and *beann*; *taom*, *caoin*; *siobh*, *sios*; *non*, *iron*, &c. are true rhimes; as,

Inghina Shalem! duisgibh nois an *ceol*

Dh'orana neamhidh 'n guth is aird' is *coir*!

Neamhidh mar dhriuchd anuas an iocshlaint *taom*

Us ann an geal-fhath siol an fhras go *caoin*!

Faic togal suas a chean ard *Lebanon*,

Faic air na cnoic ag damhsadh cranua *iron*.

It has also, as well as the English, double rhyme.

"You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,

"Or, cobbler-like, the parson will get drunk;

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow,

"The rest is all but leather or *prunella*.

So,

Faic neoil lan-spìos ag-eirachd suas o *Sharon*,

Us lus-mhaoth Carmel dea-bholadh nan *Speuran*.

Of Measure.

The Galic poetry, unlike the English, which is generally confined to dissyllables and monosyllables, admits of words of any length. Galic poets never yet wrote by any other rule than the ear, and certain pieces of music; and for that reason,

though

though we may easily see what sort of measure each piece delights in, the uniformity of the same number of similar measures in every line, does not always return. This may be easily accounted for, by observing, that all compositions have hitherto been orally repeated, and which, by different persons, will ever be differently performed: whereas, had these pieces been written, every one would have repeated them alike. Even Ossian's poem could not be scanned; for every reciting bard pronounced some words differently, and sometimes substituted one for another. Nevertheless, the poetry always pleases the ear, and is well adapted to the music for which it was originally intended; and the language and composition seldom fail to please the fancy, and gain approbation.

Having no correct edition of any poem in the language, we can only in general observe, what measures their poets employ, and recommend regularity and method to future writers. Since vocal effort by nature is the same in all languages, the Galic measures by the same feet as every other tongue; viz. Dactyles, Spondees, Iambs, Trochees, &c.

Dactyle - *uu*, one long, and two short syllables; as, *aitbra-chas*, repentance; *ileaslanach*, dutiful; *bacblagach*, of, or belonging to curling locks.

Spondee

Spondee —, two long syllables; as, *iomlan*, perfect; *gleion*, above.

lathb —, a short and a long syllable; as, *ceineas*, a candle;

Trochee —, one long and one short syllable; as, *sambradh*, summer; *geimbradh*, winter; *carrach*, spring; *saombar*, harvest; *trabbach*, religious.

Of the different Sorts of Poetry.

Heroics of ten feet are generally iambs; thus,

Neamhídh! mar dhriúchd annas an iocshlaint taem,

Us, ann an geal-fhath, fiol an fhras go caoin!

Le tin's le lag ní cuiduchadh an lus,

O dhoimunn fásghadh, dubhradh fuar o theas;

Gach cucoir fguirídh, subhlídh ciontan fear,

Us togídh Ceartas ris ag tein a meigh;

Mach thar an t faol slat ola sinídh Sióth,

S ann truscan geal theid Neochiontas iníu fíos.

The measure of Ossian's poetry is very irregular and various. Generally he has couplets of eight, though they do not

†

rhime,

rhyme, and seven, and sometimes nine syllables. These feet are most commonly trochee and dactyle. The trochee occupies the first, dactyle the second and third, and a long syllable ends the line. Thus,

Thanic errach le fìoladh nan sèur,

Chòid'eirich duill' uaine dhannh fein.

Chunnic eigha me samhach 's an tella,

Agus bhual iad clairfach nam fonn.

Bha deoir ag taomadh le gruaidhan Mhalmhin;

Chunnic oigh' me's mo thuiradh go trom.

Cuim' am bheil thu co tuirfach a' m' fhiannis,

Chaomh Ainnir og Luath-ath nan sruth?

An ro e sgiamhach mar dhearfa na greine?

Am bu cho tlachdor a fhiubhal's a chruth?

'S taitnach t fhonn ann cluas Ofsain,

Nìghain Luath-ath nan sruth dian.

Offian's Malvina's Dream.

These lines have beauties that the translation, notwithstanding its excellence, has not been able to display.

The Editors of the Galic Psalms confined their measure to eight and six syllables; thus,

Sio-

Sior-bheannuchibh Dehobha mor,

O! aingla treun ann neart,

Tha deanamh iartais mar is coir,

Ag eisdachd re a reachd.

Psal. ciii. 20.

The following stanza, from a beautiful ode by Macintyre, though originally wrote to a certain tune, however, preserves a regular return of rhyme. The lines are alternately nine and seven syllables; the second and fourth rhyme; and sometimes the first and third.

Do chuach-fhalt ban air fas co barrail,

'S a bhar 'lan chamag us dhual;

T'aghai ghlan, mhalta, narach, bheanal,

Do dha chaol-mhala gan ghruaim;

Suil ghorm, liontach, mhin-roig, mheallach,

Gun di cur fal' ann do ghruaidh,

Dead gheal iobhri, dhionach, dhaingean,

Beul bidh nach canadh ach fluaim.

Shiubhladh tu fasach airidh glinne,

'S an ait ann cinnadh an spreidh,

'G am bleothahamù chro; 's bhith 'dh choir na h'innis,

Laogh og ag miradh 's ag leumadh eòldarail.

Cho mheasa do lamh 's tu lamh ri coinnail
No'n seommar foilleir ri grein,
Ag fuaidhal 's ag faimadh bhan us phionar,
Ann am chur grinnis air greus.

The same poet, though illiterate, exclusive of his tune, seems to have a design in making the second and fourth, and sometimes the first and third rhyme with each other, as in the preceding example. The following stanza from his Description of Coire Cheathaich, has in the first line ten, and in the second nine syllables.

'S a' mhaddin chiuin-gheal, ann am dhamh dufgadh,
Aig bun na sluice b'e 'n fugaradh leam;
A' chearc le sgiucan ag gabhal tuchain,
'S an caolach cuirta! ag durdal crom.
An dreathan furdal, 's a riobhaid chiuil aige,
Ag cur nan smuid dheth go luthor binn,
An truid 's am bru-dhearg, le moran unaich,
Re ceilar fundach bu shiubhlach rann.

There is a poem composed by the same author, the variety of which is singular. It is called Bein-dorain. The stanzas are very long. The first is recitative; of which the first line is iambic, and consists of seven syllables; the second

R

of

of four syllables, the three last make a dactyle. The second couplet repeats the same feet, and then goes on in the most diversified measures of dactyle, trochee and iamb. One imagines, on reading them, he sees an army of men on a hasty march; sometimes running, sometimes halting at once, then slowly moving, again running, and stopping at once, in strange variety. Macintyre, in this poem, imitated Macdonald, who wrote two pieces, in the same file, set to Piobairachd——

The following is a specimen from Macintyre:

B'i sin a' mhaolach luainach,
 Feadh oganan;
 Biolaichan nan bruach
 'S aite comhnuidh dhi,
 Duilagan nan craobh,
 Criomagan a gaoil,
 Cho b' e 'm fòrrus.
 A h aigna ea-trom suairc,
 Aobhach ait gan ghruaim,
 Cean bu bhraife, ghunaiche,
 Ghoraiche;
 A' chre bu cheanalt stuaim,
 Chalich i go buan
 Ann glean a' bharaich uaine
 Bu nolaire.

Second

Second part flower.

'S i 'n eilaid bheg, bhinnach,
 Bu ghunaiche sraonadh,
 Le cuinein geur, biorach,
 Ag sradh na gaoithe,
 Gasganach, speirach,
 Feadh chreachan na beine,
 Le eagal roi theine
 Cho teirin i aonach, &c.

Third Part flow.

Cho b' aithne dhamh co leanadh i
 Do fheara na roin Eorpa,
 Mur faicadh e dea-ghcean urra,
 'S tein farasda 'n a co-dhail,
 Go faitach bhith 'n a h earalas,
 Tein am faigse dhi m'an corrulich i,
 Go faicilach, gle earralach,
 Man fairich i 'n a coir e, &c.

These different measures are called *urlar*, *subbal* and *An crun-
 luath*.

There is a species of poetry peculiar to the Gael called *Iurram*
 and *Orain luathbaidh*. The music of the *Iurram* has always that

R 2

mixture

mixture of grandeur and melancholy, that never fails to gain its end. They are sung on board of ships and burlings by the sailors, when they row or work, to deceive the time. The subject is generally the life and actions of some chief or relation. The language is such, as to express the sentiments and actions described; the music, expression, and the strokes of the oars, coinciding in such exact time, both the sailor and passenger forget their hardships and fatigue, even in the most inclement seasons. The *Oran luathaidh*, with the same view, is sung when they work on shore, and derives its name from *lutbadh*, milling or fulling. Till very lately, fulling of cloth by mills, was not known in the Highlands, and in some parts is not yet introduced. They fulled their cloth by laying it wet on an extended frame of rods wattled together, around which were placed as many women as could conveniently be employed, who, by an alternate motion of their feet, kept the cloth in perpetual rotation. One of them, in the mean time, sung the verse, and all the rest at once joined in the chorus. And even at this day, when these songs are sung in genteel company, a lady's handkerchief or a gentleman's bonnet supplies the place of the piece of cloth, every one taking hold of a corner. The time of this species of singing is not so quick as that of the *Reel*, nor so slow as the *Jurram*. It is exceedingly lively, however, and justifies what a French gentleman observed of the Scotch music: *La musique Ecossaise*

Jur

sur tout pour le divertissement & toucher le coeur. The following is a specimen of an Oran-luathaidh :

I.

"Togamid fonn air luathadh a chlomain,
Gabhaid ceol us orain mhatha.

Chorus.

*Horo gu'n togin air shugan fhatbaid,
Horo i io man d'theid mi laidbaidh ;
Horo gu'n togin air shugan fhatbaid.*

II.

B'fheard' an clo bhith choir nan gruagach,
Dheanadh an luathadh le 'n lamhan.

Horo, &c.

III.

Nuair thionduichas iad air cleath e
Chluinntadh fuaim gach te dhiu labhairt.

Horo, &c.

IV.

Orain ghrinne, bhinne, mhille
Aig na riobhnan 'g an gabhal.

Horo, &c.

*Specimens * of true Orthography.*

S O L I L O Q U Y.

Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet
With charm of earliest birds —————

Milton's Par. Lost, B. IV.

MOCH am maddin shamhrich, nuair bha'n t athar fonnor,
an talamh tais, agus aghai na Cruithachd, go leir, uror,
sgiamhach, dh' erich agus chuaidh mi mach. Is gann bha 'n
faol bruinach air mo'sgladh; cho do chrath Sgios dhe a
throm-chodal go leir; agus cho ro Stri ach air aomadh a cin
ghuanaich. Bha gach ni feathal. Bha gach ni fonnor. Bha
gach ni ag aomadh gu tamh Inntin agus ag brosnuchadh smu-
ainta glic. Threig an Uisge amhain a nead ag eirich air an
sgeath dh'altuchadh beatha an nua-la. Air a harduchadh anns
an athar, bha i gairm nam fear-oibre mach, agus a luchd-ciuil
fein gu fein. Eoin is moiche gluasachd, thuir mife, chompanaich
na maddin! eiram ghna leatse! Eiram thairigsin oran na mad-

* I thought it proper to give some pieces in prose and verse, both as specimens of the right Orthography, and as illustrations of my Grammatical System. And here I must observe, that the few books hitherto published in the language, however excellent the composition may otherways be, are so inaccurate in respect of orthography, that I can hardly select one paragraph without making amendments. The Rev. Mr. Macfarlane's translation of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, printed by Foulis of Glasgow, 1750, is the most accurate that has appeared; but he too has his errata; they are few, however, and when we consider that he had no guide to direct his course, we must ever admire his ingenuity.

din, agus dh'aoradh an Tì mhoit sin a bheir air dol amach na maddin & an fheascair luath-ghair dheanamh. O ! Cia tlachdor dol amach anns an uair mhoch so ! Mhealtin feath Naduir & bhlasachd uorachd na maddin !

Caohluchidh na neoil ghorm uigh air uigh. Dathidh ruidha dearg na speuran, gus am fas aghi ghorm na maddin, fadheoi, mar gu bithadh i sgedichte go leir le naire. Am bheil mise fos ann mo chodal ? Am brudar so ? Am feud e bith ? No am bheil na speura, reradh, dearg le gnuif-naire, uirad do dhaoine fhaicin agus an cin trom-chodlach air aodhartan ? An coidal daoine ann focair shuaimhnach ? An caith iad na h uaira prìosal sin ann leise ; nuair tha a' ghrian ann aird & ag dol air gnothach a Cru-thior ? Nuair tha eunli an athair ag laoi-mholadh De agus ag aoradh le co-sheirm. Oh ! na bithadh e mar so ! Duigamid ni is airde ceol na muintir so, le guth aoraidh reufonta chur ris. Meadichamid iobairta deagh-bholtrach Naduir, le coimeasc mo-laidh ar bill-ne is foirsaiche, leis an tuis a tha 'g eirich o'n talamh.

Mar nach bheil toradh, is amhli cho'n 'eil Aoibhnas, no Cri-odhalachd ann, gan a' ghrian. Nuair chraobh-sgaolas Triach caomh sin an la, Coinolachd a Ghloir-mhaddin, bithidh na uile Chretoira beathal le a lathair, suilmhor & aidharach le a thiola-caidh. Eirichidh mìlte do pheistogan, chum beatha, d'an grianuachadh ann a ghatana. Clìofigidh na h eoin o an codal & doir-

tidh

tidh iad amach an anaman aoibhnach ann co-sheirm. Le meilach
bheir na treuda buidhachas airson na maddin ; agus innisidh an t
ealach le ard-gheimnach an taincolachd. Tha na glin ag aris
a' chiul sin ; agus na cnoic ag fregairt do'n fhonn. Tha gach
bith ag am bheil guth ag aontuchadh anns an oran so ; tha gach
ni ag am bheil beatha gairdach ann a chliu.

Dhìrich mi tuloch agus ghabh mi fealadh do'n Duthich man-
euairt. O ! an fealadh a chunnic mi ! Cia farsin, Cia lan agus
pailt anns gach ni ! am beartas Naduir go leir ! Cia beartach
agus neo-thraiaich an Tigh-fhoir a tha annso ! Air leamse gu fai-
cam anns na leabhran sin, eidir-mhinuchadh foilleir air an dea-
mholadh sin air mathas De : “Tha Suilan gach ni feithamh
“ ort, agus bheir thu dhoibh am biadh ann am feim. Fosgaidh
“ thu do lamh go toirbheartach agus fasuchidh thu mian gach
“ ni beo——”

“ These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,

“ Almighty ! thine this universal frame,

“ Thus wondrous fair ! thyself how wondrous then !

Milton.

Air an lamh so faicam an cuan mor, farsin gan chrìoch, air
an feol ioma long, le mairfontachd nan Innsa fad amach, na h
aird an near & nìar, ag ar freasdal le nithe prìofol na talmhuin,
agus obair riombach, ghreante, lamh dhaoine. Faicam an cuan
air

air am plod cabhlach cogaidh nan rioch ; gach aon dibh air
a h armadh le Accuin-bhais ; sgeduichte le ioma breid geal, ard
ann cran ; daingan gu contruig mar chaistal no creug ; agus mar
mhiol-chu fiubhlach dhol anns an toir.

Ann calladh bualidh long bha fad uain, ag aifig, do a chairdan
an ti, ris nach ro duil am feald. Cruinnuchidh an faol, mancuairt,
aoibhnach ann Gairdachas an coimharfnaich ; agus dfhaicin
a' chrìodh, bha brìste, air a leighas ; nuair tha Mian, Muirne agus
Gradh a' chrìodh sin, air aifig dha. Chunic mi aon uair iad bha
gairdach leofan rinn Gairdachas ; bha gul leofan a ghul. Chunic
mi gairdachas agus gul, aoibhnas agus bron, le cheile, ag lafadh,
agus ag muchadh na h aigne ; folas agus dolas ann aon uair ag
leighas agus ag bristadh a' chrìodh chedn. Chunic mi dis a bha
dilis do cheile, re ioma blianadh, air tachairt, nach dealich ni's
mo ; agus an lanain bha air an sgarachdin, aris fonadh le cheile.
Dh'innis iad ioma sgeul, Soirbhas agus Doirbhas, ris an d'eifid
a' chuidachd mhaoth, ag glafadh ma mhùinal an Athair, & ag
iarridh tearmuin ann a uchd. Ann sin thug iad uile buidhachas
agus taing, ag fein Cumhachd & Mathas De, mar leanas.

Tha loingas fiubhal ann go tiugh,

'S an Lebhiaion mor,

A' bheist a dhealbhadh, aimhal, leat,

Re mirag ann le treoir.

S

N²

Na sloigh od uile tha'd O Dhia !
 Ag feithamh ort do ghna,
 Do chum gu tugadh tu dhoibh biadh,
 D'an cumal beo, gach tra.—Psal. civ. 26, 27.

O ! b'fhearr gu moladh daoine Dia,
 Airson a mhathais chaoin ;
 'S airson a bhearta iongantach
 Rinn e do chlan nan daoibh.
 Luchd loingais theid air muir 's a bhith 's
 Re gnìomh ana uisgan buan ;
 Dhoibhsan is leir mor oibra De,
 'S iongantais 's a' chuan,
 Air lartas duisgar suas a' ghaorth,
 Go ard 's go doineinach ;
 Le 'n togar suas, go attor, borb,
 Na tonna garbh ma seach.
 Tha 'd uair gu neamh ag erich suas,
 Tha 'd, uair, dol doingan fìos,
 Ionnus gu d' leagh an anam truagh,
 Le trioblaid chruidh, 's le sgios.
 Dol, chuig 'us uaidh', go tuillach fìos,
 Amhli mar dhuin' air mhisg,
 Ionnus gu d' threig, go builach, iad,
 Gach gliocas bha 'n am measg.

Ghlaoth iad, annsin, re Dia 'n an tein,
 O'n triobloid fhaor e iad;
 Us chuiradh, leis, an fhoirm, gu feath,
 'S na tuin 'n an tamh do bha'd.
 Annsin ata iad ait, arson
 Gu bheil iad samhach, beo;
 'S gu d' thug e iad do'n challadh fua,
 'S do'n phort, bu mhiannach leo.

Time sin.

O! b'fhearr gu moladh daoine Dia,
 Airson a mhathas chaoin;
 'S arson a bhearta iongantach,
 Rinn e do chlan nan daoin.——Psal. cvii. 12——30.

IOB, CAIB XXIX. 11——20.

Nuair chualadh a' chluas me, annsin bheannich i me; agus
 nuair chunic an t suil me, thog i fianuis leam.
 Chion gu do fhaor mi am bochd a ghlaoth, an dilachd, agus
 an ti, aig nach ro aon d' a chuiduchadh.
 Thanic beannachd an ti bha reidh chum bais orm; agus thug
 mi air criodh na beantraich, luath-ghair dheanamh.
 Chuir mi ionracas umam, agus sgeudich e me; agus bha mo
 bhreathanas mar chrùn, agus mar thruscan.

Bha mi mar shuilan do'n dall, agus mar chofan do'n bhacach.
Bha mi 'm m'athair do'n bhochd; agus a' chuis, nach b' aith-
nadh dhamh, rannsuidh mi mach.

Agus bhris mi gial an droch-dhuine; agus tharruin mi an
edail as fhiacian.

Annsin thuit mi, gheibh mi bas ann mo neud; agus meadu-
chidh mi mo laan mar ghainamh.

Leaduichar mo fhreimh lamh ris na h uisgan, agus laidhidh
an driuchd, feadh na h oich, air mo bheangan * !

*The Speech of Galgacus †, translated from the Latin of Tacitus,
in his Life of Agricola.*

Gach uair smuaintas mi air abhar *Quotiens causas belli*
a' chogaidh fo, agus an egin anns am *Et necessitatem nostram*
bheil sin, tha mo chriodh ag innadh *intueor, magnus mihi*
dhamh, gu cuir an la diugh, ma bhithas *animus est, hodiernum*
sibh uile deonach agus aonininnach, cri- *diem, consensumque ves-*
och air a' chogadh fo, agus gu sgaolar *trum, initium libertatis*
totius

• It were to be wished, that a complete Translation of the Old and New Testaments
were printed according to the Orthography of the above specimen.

† Pronounced at the head of an army of Caledonians, when about to engage the
Roman army on the Grampian Hills.

cuibhrach Bhrettuin go leir. Oir bha totius Britanniae fore. Nam
 sin uile, ach beg, ann Daorfe, agus et universi servitutis ex-
 cho'n 'eil cearna don tìr, no an pertes: & nulle ultra ter-
 fhaige fein, tearuinte dhuin, nuair re, ac ne mare quidem se-
 tha am plod Romanach bagar oirin. curum, imminente nobis
 Marso tha cogadh, us airm, bha ono- classe Romanâ, ita prelium
 rach do ghaisgaich, anois, mar dhi- atque arma, que fortibus
 dan cintach do ghealtairan. Anns honesta, eadem etiam ig-
 na blair, a chuiradh, roi, ris na Ro- navis tutissima sunt. Prio-
 manaich nach d'thug buaidh, bha ores pugna, quibus adversus
 ar dochas agus ar bunn ann ar lam- Romanos variâ fortunâ cer-
 han fein: bhri gu bu sin a b' uaille tatum est, spem ac subsidii
 ann am Brettun uile, agus ann comb- um in nostris manibus ha-
 nuidh anns a' chearna is faide mach, bebant: quia nobilissimi to-
 nach facadh, riamh, cladach thrailan, tius Britanniae, eoque in-
 no an fuilàn mio-naomhichte le An- ipsis penetrabilibus siti, nec
 tiarnas fhaicin. Dhion ar n uaig- servientium litora aspicien-
 nas sinne, a' chuid is faide mach do'n tes, oculos quoque à con-
 t saol, agus a' mhuintir is deiran- tactu dominationis inviola-
 aiche aig am bheil Saorfe, gus an la tos habebamus. Nos ter-
 diugh. Anois tha crìoch Bhrettuin 'n rarum ac libertatis ex-
 ar sealladh; agus is minic tha gach tremos, recessus ipse ac sinus
 ni coigrach, agus dorch, mor agus fame in hunc diem defendit.
 ainmol. Ach anois cho'n 'eil cinnadh Nunc terminus Britanniae
 sa-bith air ar cul, cho 'n 'eil ni ach patet. Atque omne igno-
 tum;

an fhaige us na creugan; agus na tum, pro magnifico est. Sed Romanaich, air ar n-aghaid, noch tha nulla iam ultra gens, nihil sibi, ann diomhanas, ag seachnadh. nisi fluctus & saxa: Et in-Tha iad-san, Spuinadairan an t-saoil teriores Romani. Quorum go leir, an deigh na tìr do sgrìos, ag superbiam frustra per obse-foirsadh na fhaige cuidachd. Ma tha quum & modestiam effu-
an namhid beartach, tha iad-san geris. Raptores orbis, poss-
fantach; ma tha iad bochd, gloir- quam cuncta vastantibus
mhiannach; noch nach do shluich desuere terre, & mare
an aird an Near no ar Nìar. Do na servantur: si locuples bo-
h uile dhaoine, santuehich iad-san, sis est, avari: si pauper,
ionnan, beartas agus bochdin. Mor- ambitiosi. Quos non Oriens,
tuidh iad, togidh iad creach, agus go non Occidens, satiaverit:
eucorach gabhidh iad coir; agus, soli omnium, opes atque ino-
an deigh duthich sgrìos lom, mar piam pari effectu concupi-
shasach, their iad Sìoth-chaint ris. scunt. Auferre, trucidare,
Is e mian Naduir an clan & an cair- rapere falsis nominibus im-
dan bhith dhlis do gach neach: tha perium: atque ubi solitu-
iad-san air an toirt uain, gu tìr eile, dinem faciunt, pacem ap-
am bruid; agus tha ar mnaan agus ar pellant. Liberos cuique ac-
peithran, ma sheachan iad am mi- propinquos suos natura ca-
anna naimhdal, ann cairdas & aidh rissimos esse voluit: hi per
alachd, air am milladh. Thug iad, dilectus aibi servituti au-
uaine, ar n-arnais agus ar cuid, mar feruntur. Coniuges, soro-
dheachbhich, agus ar graine mar in- resque, & si hostilem libidi-

Eadh. Caitheadh iad ar cuirp & ar lamhan
 gearradh choiltan & glanadh mhoi-
 tach, fo mhalladh & fobhuillan. Tha
 daoine saor, rugadh chum trailalachd,
 air an ceannach, aon uair, agus
 air am beathuchadh le am maistiran;
 ach tha Brettun, gach la, ceannachd
 a daorfe fein, gach la ag a beathu-
 ehadh. Agus ann an Tealach mar
 tha gach aon is deiranaiche thig, mar
 chulidh-fanoid do'n mhuintir eile;
 ceart mar sin anns an tealach fo is
 sine air thalamh, tha sunne, is dei-
 ranaiche agus is truailidhe, air bord
 ar sgrìos. Agus cho 'n 'eil aginne fea-
 ran no maitailte, no calladh chum an
 d'ibheid sin. Tuile fos, tha misnach
 treunna & sunnachd nan iocran neo-
 thainnach do na h uachdrain; mar
 is moa tha sibhse tearuinte, is moa
 an amharas-sam. Uime sin, o
 tha ar dochas air a chall, fadheoi
 glacibh-se misnach leis an co-min-
 nach Slainte & Saorfe rionoir & ur-
 raga. Fo cheanfalachd muna, chuir

*nem effugiant, nomine ami-
 corum atque hospitum pol-
 luntur. Bona fortuna-
 que, in tributum egerunt;
 in annonam, frumentum.
 Corpora ipsa ac manus, syl-
 vis ac paludibus emunien-
 dis, verbera inter ac contu-
 melias, conternunt. Nata
 servituti mancipia semel
 veniunt, atque ultro à do-
 minis aluntur: Britannia
 servitutem suam quotidie
 emit, quotidie pascit. At
 sicut in familiâ recentissi-
 mus quisque servorum &
 in hoc orbis terrarum ve-
 tere famulatu, novi nos Es-
 viles in excidium petimur.*

*Negue enim aut a nobis, aut
 metallâ, aut portus sunt, qui-
 bus exercendis reservecimur.
 Virtus porro ac ferocia su-
 ingrata imper-*

antibus.

na Brigantaich teine ri an aithuchas, antibus & longinquitas ac
 agus ghlac iad an daingnuchais. *secretum ipsum quo tutius,*
 Agus mur bhithadh gu do thion- *cò suspectius. Ita sublata*
 daidh iad an dea-fhortun gu leisg, *spe veniae, tandem sumite*
 thilgadh iad dhibh an cuibhrach. Ach *animum, tam quibus salus,*
 sinne llan agus neo-chuibhrichte, cho *quàm quibus gloria carissi-*
 'n 'eil sin ag sribh airson ar saorfe *ma est. Brigantes, femi-*
 fein, ach leigidh sin fhaicin do'n t *na duce, exurere coloniam,*
 saol, anns a' chiad dol fìos, ciod iad *expugnare castra: ac nisi*
 na fir a chuir Albin amach. An *felicitas in secordiam ver-*
 creid sibh gu bheil misnach, ann co- *tisset, exure jugum po-*
 gadh, aig na Romanaich, mar tha iad *tuere: nos integri & in-*
 uailol le boid & antiarnas ann fìoth- *domili & libertatem non*
 chaint? Ma sgaras sinne & ma bhi- *in presentia laturi, primo*
 thas sin, le mi-chordadh, iomreu- *statim congressu unde offen-*
 sonach, bithidh iad san mor; oir is e *damus quos sibi Caledonia*
 gealtairachd an namhaid gloir an ar- *viros seposuerit. An ean-*
 mailte-san; mar saol sibh gu coim- *dem Romanis in bello vir-*
 headadh na Francaich & na Ger- *tutem, quam in pace lasci-*
 manaich, agus (natach innisadh!) a' *viam adesse creditis? No-*
 chuid is moa do na Brettunaich roirt *stis illi discessionibus ac dis-*
 sola do choigraich, ni is faide mar *cordius clari, vitia hostium*
 naimhdan no mar thraillan, air an *in gloriam exercitus sui*
 enoir agus an gradh. Is lag am ba- *vertunt: quem contractum*
 na gaoil eagal & oilt; noch nuair *ex diversissimis gentibus,*
 ut

bhuinas tu as, gabhidh iad san *ut secundæ res tenent, ita ad-*
 fuath, ag s'gur bhith eagalach *versæ dissolvent. Nisi si Gallos,*
 roimhad. Tha gach ni ag ar & Germanos, & (pudet dictu)
 brosnuchadh, agus ag gealtuin Britanorum plerosque domi-
 buaidh dhuin; ach sin fein bhith *nationi aliene sanguinem com-*
 deonach: cho 'n 'eil am mnaan *modantes, diutius tamen hostes*
 ag brosnuchadh nan Romanach: *quam servos, fide & affectu te-*
 cho 'n 'eil cairdan mio-mho- *neri putatis: metus & terror*
 ladh an teithaidh. Ma tha tir *est, infirma vincula caritatis;*
 acca is coimhach i: Tha na *que ubi removeris, qui timere*
 Dea toirt dhuine, go conruic, *desierint, odisse incipient. Om-*
 began, eglach le aineolas, ag *nia victoriæ incitamenta pro*
 fealtin neaimh agus thallaimh, *nobis sunt: nulle Romanos con-*
 nan coiltan, na fairge agus gach *juges accendunt: nulli parentes*
 ni nach aithnuich iad. Na cuir- *fugam exprobraturi sunt: aut*
 adh nithe faoin egal oiribh: lan- *nulla plerisque patria, aut alia*
 nir an oir, agus sollus an airgaid, *est: paucos numero circum tre-*
 nach dion, agus nach loit! Gheibh *pidos ignorantia, celum ipsum*
 sin ar treise ann airmailta *ac mare & silvas ignota omnia*
 nan naimhdan. Seasadh na *circumspectantes, clausos quo-*
 Brettunaich an cuis fein! Cui- *dammodo ac victos alii nobis*
 imhnuichidh na Francaich an *tradiderunt. Ne terreat vanus*
 faorfe o chian. Treigidh a' chuid *aspectus: & auri fulgor atque*
 eile do na Germanaich iad mar *argenti, quod neque tegit, ne-*
 rinn na Uspianaich cheanadh. *que vulnerat. In ipsa hostium*

T

acie

Anois cho 'n 'eil ni chur egail *acie invenimus nostras manus.*
oiribh, ach daingnaich gan da *Agnoscent Britanni suam caus-*
oine; tirachaidh do shean-*sam. Recordabuntur Galli prio-*
daoine, measg iocrain cheanair-*rem libertatem. Deserent illos*
cach & uachdrain neo-laghal. Is *ceteri Germani, tanquam nuper*
iad sin ar n airmailta, is mise *Uspii reliquerunt. Nec quid-*
bhar ceanart; annsin tha bhar *quam ultra formidinis, vacua*
deachbhidh, bhar cuibrach, *castella, senum colonie, inter*
agus gach pianas thrailan, a *male parentes & iniuste imper-*
dfheudas sibh air a' mhachaire *antes, egra municipia & me-*
so mhealtuin re bhar beo; no *talla, & cetera servientium*
thilgin dhibh go fìorruidh. *pene: quas in aeternum pro-*
Nois, fadheoi, cuimhnuch-*ferre, aut statim ulcisci, in hoc*
ibh air mead bhar sola agus *campo est. Proinde ituri in*
daoine, bhar saorfe fein agus *aciem & majores vestros, &*
bhar tir; cuimhnuchibh bhar *posteros cogitate.*
sinfra, sibh fein, bhar slìochd,
agus leanibh mise.

M O T H U C H A D H.

O mhothuchaidh ghraidh! thobair neo-thraiaich gach ni tha
luachor 'n ar subhachas, no costal 'n ar dubhachas! ceanglìdh thu
fios air leabe chonlaich t fhear-fianuis, agus is tuse dhuifgas e
suas gu neamh. O! thobair shìorruidh ar fulaing! Is annsò lor-

garas mi thu, agus is i fo do bhith neamhidh, tha gluasachd ann taobh stigh dhiom : “ Ge do chriopas m’anam, ann ioma uair “ thuirsach, thin, air ais ; agus chligas e air iomradh bhafor-
 “ ‘ achd ! ’ ”—focuil mhor !—Ach, gach subhachas agus curam mor, agus uasal, a mhothuchas mi, is uaitse thig iad uile, O mhor-chriodh an domhain ! a ghluaisas ma thuitas roine d’ar cean anns a’ chearne is faide mach do d’ chruithachd. Air a bhrosnuchadh leatse, tairnidh Eugenius mo chuirtnan, nuair tha mi fann ; eifdidh e rim’ ghearan, agus coiruchidh e an aimhir airson a thinais. Bheir thu cuibhran dhe, cor uair, do’n bhuachil is fuaraiche’s na mulaich. Tachridh e ris an uan, do threud fir-eile, a loitadh. Anns a’ mhinnaid fo, chunic mie leagin a chin air a ferg-bhuachail, agus, le aomadh tuirsach, ag amharc air. O an tigin ach minnaid ni bu luaithe ! tha e call fuil a chriodh—tha fuil a chriodh-fan fìoladh leis.——

Siothchaint dhuit, bhuachail uasail ! chibh mi thu ag imachd ann dubhachas. Ach ao-tromuchidh do shubachas aon la thu ! Oir is fona do bhochan, agus is fona do chompanach, agus is fona na h uain ni mire mancuairt duit.

SENSIBILITY.

Dear Sensibility ! source inexhausted of all that is precious in our joys, or costly in our sorrows ! thou chainest thy martyr down upon his bed of straw, and it is thou who liftest him up

Anois cho 'n 'eil ni chur egail *acie inveniens nostras manus.*
oiribh, ach daingnaich gan da *Agnoscent Britanni suam caus-*
oine; tirachaidh do shean-*sam. Recordabuntur Galli prio-*
daoine, measg iocrain cheanair-*rem libertatem. Deserent illos*
cach & uachdrain neo-laghal. Is *ceteri Germani, tanquam nuper*
iad sin ar n airmailta, is mise *Uspii reliquerunt. Nec quid-*
bhar ceanart; annsin tha bhar *quam ultra formidinis, vacua*
deachbhidh, bhar cuibhrach, *castella, senum colonie, inter*
agus gach pianas thrailan, a *male parentes & iniuste imper-*
dshendas sibh air a' mhachaire *antes, egra municipia & me-*
so mhealruin re bhar beo; no talla, & *cetera servitium*
thilgin dhibh go fionnuidh. *pene: quas in eternum pro-*
Nois, fadheoi, cuimhnuch-*ferre, aut statim ulcisci, in hoc*
ibh air mead bhar sola agus *campo est. Proinde ituri in*
daoine, bhar saorfe fein agus *aciem & majores vestros, &*
bhar tir; cuimhnuchibh bhar *posteros cogitate.*
sinisra, sibh fein, bhar sliochd,
agus leanibh mise.

MOTHUCHADH.

O mhothuchaidh ghraidh! thobair neo-thraiaich gach ni tha
luachor 'n ar subhachas, no cofal 'n ar dubhachas! ceanglidh thu
sfos air leabe chonlaich t fhear-sianuis, agus is tuse dhuifgas e
suas gu neamh. O! thobair shionnuidh ar fulaing! Is annso lor-

garas mi thu, agus is i fo do bhith neamhidh, tha gluasachd ann taobh sìgh dhiom : “ Ge do chriopas m’anam, ann ioma uair “ thuirsach, thin, air ais ; agus chligas e air iomradh bhafor-
 “ achd ! ”—focuil mhor !—Ach, gach subhachas agus curam mor, agus uasal, a mhothuchas mi, is uaitse thig iad uile, O mhor-chriodh an domhain ! a ghluaisas ma thuitas roine d’ar cean anns a’ chearne is faide mach do d’ chruithachd. Air a bhrosnuchadh leatse, tairnidh Eugenius mo chuirtnan, nuair tha mi fann ; eifdidh e ri m’ ghearan, agus coiruchidh e an aimlir airson a thinais. Bheir thu cuibhran dhe, cor uair, do’n bhuachil is fuaraiche’s na mulaich. Tachridh e ris an uan, do threud fir-eile, a soitadh. Anns a’ mhinnaid fo, chunnic mi e leagin a chin air a lorg-bhuachail, agus, le aomadh tuirsach, ag amharc air. O an tigin ach minnaid ni bu luaithe ! tha e call fuil a chrìodh—tha fuil a chrìodh-fan fìoladh leis.—

Siothchaint dhuit, bhuachail uasail ! chibh mi thu ag imachd ann dubhachas. Ach aè-tromuchidh do shubachas aon la thu ! Oir is fona do bhochan, agus is fona do chompanach, agus is fona na h uain ni mire mancuairt duit.

SENSIBILITY.

Dear Sensibility ! source inexhausted of all that is precious in our joys, or costly in our sorrows ! thou chainest thy martyr down upon his bed of straw, and it is thou who liftest him up

to heaven. Eternal fountain of our feelings ! It is here I trace thee, and this is thy divinity that stirs within me : not that in some sad and sickening moments “ my soul shrinks back upon herself, and startles at destruction,” mere pomp of words ! but that I feel some generous joys and generous cares beyond myself ; all come from thee, great, great sensorium of the world, which vibrates, if a hair of our head falls to the ground, in the remotest desert of thy creation. Touched with thee, Eugenius draws my curtain when I languish ; hears my tale of symptoms, and blames the weather for the disorders of his nerves. Thou givest a portion of it sometimes to the roughest peasant, who traverses the bleakest mountains. He finds the lacerated lamb of another’s flock. This moment I behold him leaning with his head against his crook, with piteous inclination looking down upon it. Oh ! had I come one moment sooner ! it bleeds to death ; his gentle heart bleeds with it.

Peace to thee, generous swain ! I see thou walkest off with anguish ; but thy joys shall balance it ; for happy is thy cottage, and happy is the sharer of it, and happy are the lambs which sport about you.—

STERNE.

Mr.

Mr. Pope's Messiah translated into Galic Rhime.

Inghina Shalem ! duifgibh nois an ceol ;
 Dh'orana neamhidh 'n guth is aird' is coir,
 Ailina Phinduis us nam maidanan,
 Dubhradh nan craobh, us fuarana nam beann,
 Ni 's mo cho 'n ail — Mo ghuth, anois duifg thus'
 Ri bili naomh Ifaiais bhuin air thus.

Gu uairan eile faicin ghlaodh am bard :
 Torchidh maidan, 's beiridh maidan mac !
 Feuch ! eir'chidh beangan, mach o fhreimhach Iefs,
 Feadh speuran, chuiras dea-bholadh, le bhlaths'.
 Us air a dhuille trialidh 'n spiorad naomh,
 Air bhar ni tuirlin 'n colum diambhir, caomh.
 Neamha ! mar dhriuchd, annas, an ioc-shlaint, taom,
 Us, ann an geal-fhath, siol an fhras go caoin !
 Le tin, 's le lag ni cuiduchadh an lus,
 O dhoinunn fasgadh, dubhradh fuar, o theas.
 Gach eucoir fguiridh, fiubhlidh ciontan sean,
 Us togidh Ceartas, ris ag tein, a meigh ;
 Mach, thar an t faol, flat-ola finidh Sioth,
 'S ann truifcan geal theid Neochiontas 'nfin-fios.
 Seachad na blianaidh, eiradh mhaddin ait !
 O ! leim gu follus, leanaibh chaoinh bith breit.

Tha Nadur, luath, ag deifruchadh a gibht,
 Curthachd fès, 's, do ghna, a tuis, ag sibht :
 Faic togal suas a chean ard Lebanon,
 Faic air na cnoic ag damhsadh cranna trom :
 Faic neoil, lan spìos, ag eirigh suas o Sharon,
 Is lus-mhaoth Carmel dea-bholadh nan speuran !
 Eisd ! air an fhalach thiamhidh, tha guth ait ;
 Gleusibh an t-Àigh' tha Dia, tha Dia ag teachd :
 Dia ! Dia ag teachd 'nàn fhreagair guth nan creug,
 Us ghlaodh na beantan, labhairt, Dia ag teachd.
 Bith'bh iosal Àheibhta, eiradh ard na glin,
 Tha 'n faol 'g a ghabhal, o na neamhdha, tein !
 Umhlachd, bhar bar crom, Shedair thugibh dho,
 Comhrad chairga, uisgan bras dean rod !
 Cluinidh am balbh, tha 'n Àlanoir ag teachd,
 Gheal baird o shean ! an dall chibh e gle ait.
 O sgiathan tiugh an t amharc glanidh e,
 Air chlach-shuil dhorch an la togidh e :
 Bheir do na cluasa duinte guth gu cluin ;
 Us oran nuadh air fonna, ceolor, binn,
 Seinidh am balbh ; gan trofnan criplach theid
 Uallach, thar altan leim, mar mhac an fheidh.
 Gearan no cumhadh, 's an t faol, cho bhith, ni 's mè,
 O 'n fuilàn uile glanidh e na deoir.

Ann geamhlan cruaidh, 'nfin, ceanlar fios am bas,
 'S ann Antiarn gruamach iofrain gath theid fas.
 Mar threudich math a choimhdas cruin na caoraidh,
 Innaltradh nuadh bhith's, go tric, ag iarraidh,
 Chaoidhas luchd cailt, luchd feachrain threoruichas,
 'S an oiche ghleadhas, 's an la innaltras;
 Na uain og togidh suas, 'n a lamh, go caomh,
 Gach aon ag altram, ann a uchd mar naomh :
 Marfo mor-churam, do an chinadh-dhaon,
 Gabhidh Ath'r caomh nan lin a tha 'n ar deidl.
 Ni's mo, cho 'n eirich riochd, ann aghai riochd,
 Ni 'n tachir gaiggaich, tograch, le aniochd;
 Air magha, fos, cho'n fhaicar iana glas,
 Cho duifg, ni's mo, fuaim sluic ard-fhearg, gu cath.
 Na lain, gan fheim, 'n an corrain nitar crom,
 Do'n chlaidhamh-da-laimh nitar coltair trom.
 'Nfin palluina theid suas, us ni am mac,
 Lan aoibhnach, 'n ni fin thofuch ath'r o shean;
 An craobha fion, d'an sliochd fein, dubhradh bheir,
 'S, an lamh a thug go toirbheartach, 'nfin gheibh.
 Ionadh an treudich glacidh 'm fasach lom,
 Nuair chibh e feur, us neonain, fas fo bhonn;
 Cliosgaidh, nuair, measg nan carruig, thartor, chruaidh,
 Nicasan, leimnach, monar ann a chluais.

Ann garraidh chruaidh, roi garradh dìon nan dragon,
Air chrith tha cuile, us luachir turadan.

Measg ghlean thartor, cuirichte le dreas,
Tha giubhas birach, us cran buicse deas ;

"N ait lom-phreas, fàidh, dofrach, an cran dait,
"S am miortal boltrach far ro droch-luinach.

Air magha gorm le mic-tir theid na h uain,
"S an tiogar fdiuridh clan bheg measg nan cluan ;

Gluaisth le cheil, an leoghan us an damh,
Us glanidh nathair cos nan taisgalach ;

An leanabh, beadradh, togidh ann a lamh
Na dearca ballach, us an Nathair neimh,

Toilichte, fealidh lannir uain an scoil,
"S le 'n teangadh chrocach, agus gath, ni spors.

Eirich o Shalem ! tha le follus crunt',
Do chean ard tog' na bith'dh do shuila duint'.

Faic mic, us nighana, tha 'ndiugh gan bhreith,
Faic feadh, do chuir, na h ail a tha gan bhith,

Am buidh'nan cruin, ag eirich, air gach taobh,
Ag iarraidh beatha, deonach bhith air neamh.

Faic ducha coimhach, gu do dheirsa, teithadh,
T'rial ann do shollus, ann do theampul feithadh ;

Ma t' altair ghraenach tha na riogha cruin,
Ue gibhta trom do fhas nan Sabean ;

'S ann dhuits' air spìosa Idume, tha blath,
 Us mein an oir am beanta Ophir fas.
 Faic doirsa neaimh, go graonach, fògladh dhut ;
 Us meadhon-la go fòisfach, 'g eirich ort.
 Nì's mo cho dath a' ghrian a' mhaddin chiuin,
 No mhaddinog, no teachd an 't fòluis uir ;
 Ach dorch, us fòluicht' ann an dealradh glan
 Solluis do chuirt-se, tha gach follus fann ;
 'S leat fein an la ! fòisfach, wr, do ghna !
 Lochran o neamh, bheir follus dhuit go brach.
 Trath'chidh an cuan, mar dheatach trialidh neoil,
 Mar dhus gach creug, leaghidh na enoic mar cheir,
 Ach fhocal daingan us a chumhachd treun,
 Mairidh do riochd, riaghlidh Mèssiah fein !

MALVINA'S DREAM, by OSSIAN.

'S e guth anaim mo ruin a tha 'nn,
 O ! 's ainmach gu aiflin Mhalmhin' thu,
 Fògluibh-se talla nan speur,
 Aithra Ofsair nan cruaidh-bheum ;
 Fògluibh-se doirsa nan nial,
 Tha ceumna Mhalmhine go dian.

U

Chualam

Chualam guth a' m' aillín fein,
Tha fathrum mo chleibh go ard.
C' uime thanic an Ollag a' m' dheigh
O dhubb-Shiubhal na linne od thall?

Bha do fgiath fhuinnach ann gallan an aonaich,
Shiubhal aillín Mhalhine go dian,
Ach chunnic is' a run ag aomadh,
'S a cheo-carradh ag aomadh m' a chliabh :
Bha dearfa na greine air thaobh ris,
Co boigéal ri or nan daimh.

'S e guth anaim mo ruin a tha 'nn,
O ! 's ainmach gu m' aillín fein thu.
'S comhnuidh dhuit anam Mhalmhine,
Mhic Ollain is treine lamh.
Dh'eirich m' ofna marri dearfa o near,
Thaom mo dheoir meafg shioladh na h oiche.

Bu ghallan Aluin a' t f hianuis mi Ollair,
Le m' uile gheuga uaine ma m' thimchìol;
Ach thanic do bhas-fa mar Ollaig
O 'n fhasach, us dhaom mi fios.

Thanic carrach le sioladh nan speur,
Cho d'eirich duill' uaine dhamh fein;
Chunnic oighe me samhach 's an talla,
Agus bhuail iad clairsach nan fonn.

Bha deoir ag taomadh le gruaidhan Mhalmhine;
 Chunic oigh me 's mo thuiradh gu trom.
 C' uime am bheil thu co tuirfach, a' m' fhiannuis,
 Chaomh Ainnir-og Luath-ath nan fruth.
 An ro e sgiambach mar dhearfa na greine?
 Am bu cho tlachdor a' shiubhal 's a chruth?
 'S taitnach t'fhonn ann cluais Offain,
 Nighain Luath-ath nan fruth dian,
 Thanic guth nam bard nach beo,
 Am measg t'aillin air aomadh nan sliabh,
 Nuair thuit codal air do shuilan soirbh,
 Aig cuan mor-shruth nan ioma fuaim,
 Nuair phil thu fathal o 'n t'feilg,
 'S ghrian la thu ag sgaolta na bein.—
 Chual thu guth nam bard nach beo:
 'S glan faital do chiuil fein.
 'S caoin faital nam fonn o Mhalmhine!
 Ach claididh iad anam gu deoir;
 Tha solas ann Tuiradh le fìoth,
 Nuair dh'aomas cliabh tuirse gu bron;
 Ach claididh fad-thuirse sìol dorthuin,
 Fhlath-nighain Ofsair nan cruaidh-bheum,
 'S ainmach an la gan nial
 Thuitas iad, mar chuifag, fo 'n ghrian,

Nuair sheallas i fios 'n a foille,
 Andeigh do'n dubh cheathach siubhal do'n bheinn,
 'S a throm-chean fo shioladh na h oiche.

Translation.

It was the voice of my love ! few are his visits to the Dreams of Malvina ! Open your airy halls, ye fathers of mighty Tof-car ; unfold the gates of your clouds. The steps of Malvina's departure are nigh. I have heard a voice in my dream. I feel the fluttering of my soul. Why didst thou come, O blast, from the dark rolling of the lake ? Thy rustling was in the trees, the dream of Malvina departed. But she beheld her love, when his robe of mist flew on the wind ; the beam of the sun was on his skirts, they glittered like the gold of the stranger. It was the voice of my love ; few are his visits to Malvina.

But thou dwellest in the soul of Malvina, son of mighty Ossian. My sighs arise with the beams of the east ; my tears descend with the drops of night. I was a lovely tree in thy presence, Oscar, with all my branches round me ; but thy death came like a blast from the desert, and laid my green head low ; the Spring returned with its showers, but no leaf of mine arose. The virgins saw me silent in the hall, and they touched the harp of joy. The tear was on the cheek of Malvina : the virgins be-
 held

held me in my grief. Why art thou sad; thou first of the
 maids of Lutha; was he lovely as the beam of the morning, and
 stately in thy sight?

Pleasant is thy song in Ossian's ear, daughter of streamy Lu-
 tha: Thou hast heard the music of departed bards in the dream
 of thy rest, when sleep fell on thine eyes, at the murmur of
 Moruth. When thou didst return from the chase, in the day
 of the sun, thou hast heard the music of the bards, and thy song
 is lovely. It is lovely, O Malvina, but it melts the soul. There
 is a joy in grief, when peace dwells in the breast of the sad. But
 sorrow wastes the mournful, O daughter of Toscar, and their
 days are few. They fall away like the flower on which the sun
 looks in his strength, after the mildew has passed over, and its
 head is heavy with the drops of night.

Claidhamh Guth-ullin, or the Sword of Guchollin.

Chuir e an claidhamh, fada, forchruidh,
 Fulanach, tean, tainic, geur,

'S a chean air a chur ann go focair,
 Mar chuis mholta gan dochair lein,

'S e go dirach, diasadach, dubh-ghorm,

'S e cultuidh, cumtadh, conalach,

Go leathan, hìobhadh, hìobharadh,
 Go focair, fàdadh, fò-bhuailte,
 Air laimh-chli a' ghaifgaich;
 Gur aifaidhe do naimhdan a sheachnadh,
 No tachairt ris 's an am fin;
 Cho bu lughe no cnoc sleibh,
 Gach ceum a dheanadh an gaifgach.

Translation by Sir James Foulis, Bart.

He seized his sword, thick, broad and long,
 Well forged, well hammer'd, temper'd strong,
 Polish'd, of purest metal made,
 Like lightning blaz'd the shining blade;
 Jagged like a saw, it tore and hewed,
 Enured to slaughter, blood embrued,
 Dire horror, and destructive fate
 On the fell edge attentive wait;
 'Twas certain death its stroke to feel
 Strength-withering, life-devouring steel,
 Ev'n valiant foes, struck at the sight,
 Durst hope no safety but by flight;
 Their ranks wide scattering all abroad,
 From hill to hill the hero strode.

*Ode from a MS. Collection in the Possession of
Miss Campbell of Blandfield.*

'S luaimnach mo chodal an nochd,
Ge beo mi, cho bheo mo thlachd,
Mo chrìodh air fearg ann 'm uchd,
'S trom dubhach m' intin go beachd.
'S anns an arach, annso fhios,
Tha bean is meachire, min-gheal cruth,
Deud air dhreach cailc 'n a beul,
Bu bhinne no teud-chiuil a guth.
Mar chobhar an uisge ghloin,
Mar shlios eala ri uisge mear,
Glan leug mar an cathamh-cuir
Dfhag thu me gan chobhair ann d' dheigh.
Slat ur nam faina fionn,
Bean is mine, moghar, fuil,
'S a gruaidh, mar an caoran dearg,
Air lasadh mar dhealbh an rois.
Meoir fhionn air bhafa ban,
Uchd follus is aile fhuadh,
An gaol a thug mi dhi r'a luadh
Ochon nan och, is cruaidh an cas!

Cho dirich mi aonach no bein,

Mò cheum air a lagadh go trom, 2M. 2, 1007, 500

Aighar cho tìg air mo ghnùis, 2M. 2, 1007, 500

Gus an dean an uir me llan.

Mar ghraine mulach na deis,

Mar ghallan 's an og-choille fas,

Mar ghrian ri folach nan reul,

Bu thu fein am measg nam mna.

A VOCABULARY of PRIMITIVES.

[m. represents masculine, f. feminine, 1 first declension, and 2 the second. The genitive of each noun is given at full length for the satisfaction of those who choose to study the language, and to exemplify the rules and method to the Galic Reader.]

Substantive Nouns.

<i>Abbar, abbair</i> , m. 1. a cause.	<i>Bord, buird</i> , m. 1. a board, table.
<i>Accair</i> , m. 2. an anchor.	<i>Cabag, cabaig</i> , f. 2. a cheese.
<i>Adbarc, adbaire</i> , f. 2. a horn.	<i>Cabar, cabair</i> , m. 1. a pole.
<i>Amadan, amadain</i> , m. 1. a fool.	<i>Caoradh, caoraidh</i> , f. 1. a sheep.
<i>Alt, uilt</i> , m. 1. a joint, sinew.	<i>Cean, cin</i> , m. 1. the head.
<i>Aosdan, aosdain</i> , m. 1. a feer.	<i>Ceist, ceist</i> , f. 2. a question.
<i>Aodan, aodain</i> , m. 1. the face.	<i>Cos, cois</i> , f. 2. a foot.
<i>Aran, arain</i> , m. 1. bread.	<i>Damb, dainb</i> , m. 1. a bullock.
<i>Aros, arois</i> , m. 1. an habitation.	<i>Dealg, dilg</i> , m. 1. a wire, pin.
<i>Arm, airn</i> , m. 1. arms, army.	<i>Dorus, doruis</i> , m. 2. a door.
<i>Arnais, arnais</i> , f. 2. ^{fores.} fores.	<i>Eagal, eagail</i> , m. 1. fear.
<i>Bard, baird</i> , m. 2. ^{stock.} stock.	<i>Edal, edail</i> , f. 2. a treasure.
<i>Ball, buill</i> , m. 1. a ball, a place.	<i>Eolas, eolais</i> , m. 1. knowledge.
<i>Bannis, bainne</i> , f. 2. a wedding.	<i>Fabhar, fabbair</i> , m. 1. a favour.
<i>Bitb, bitb</i> , f. 2. being.	<i>Focul, focuil</i> , m. 1. a word.
<i>Bo, bo</i> , f. 2. (pl. <i>ba</i> ,) a cow.	<i>Falluin, falluin</i> , f. 2. a cloak.
<i>Boc, buic</i> , m. 1. a buck.	<i>Fensag, fensraig</i> , f. 2. a beard.
<i>Bonn, buinn</i> , m. 1. a base, sole.	<i>Gaorb, gaorbh</i> , f. 2. the wind.

X

Geilt,

<i>Geilt, geilt</i> , f. 2.	terror.	<i>Oire, oire</i> , m. 2.	an heir.
<i>Gille, gille</i> , m. 2.	a voice.	<i>Paluin, paluin</i> , f. 2.	a temple.
<i>Glean, glin</i> , m. 1.	a valley.	<i>Paisde, paisde</i> , m. 2.	a child.
<i>Ial, eil</i> , f. 2.	a strap, a thong.	<i>Pian, pein</i> , f. 2.	pain.
<i>Iosg, eise</i> , m. 2.	a fish.	<i>Piobair, piobair</i> , m. 2.	a piper.
<i>Iarrun, iarruin</i> , m. 1.	iron.	<i>Rann, raim</i> , m. 2.	a verse.
<i>Itag, itaig</i> , f. 2.	a feather.	<i>Ridir, ridir</i> , m. 2.	a knight.
<i>La, la</i> , (pl. <i>laan</i>) m. 2.	a day.	<i>Rinnag, rinnaig</i> , f. 2.	a star.
<i>Lamb, laimb</i> , m. 2.	the hand.	<i>Riogh, riogh</i> , m. 2.	a king.
<i>Lann, lainn</i> , m. 1.	a sword.	<i>Sac, saic</i> , m. 1.	a bag, a sack.
<i>Laobh, laoich</i> , m. 1.	an hero.	<i>Sagairt, sagairt</i> , m. 2.	a priest.
<i>Leac, lic</i> , m. 2.	a slate, a stone.	<i>Shiabh, sheibh</i> , m. 2.	a mountain.
<i>Mac, mic</i> , m. 1.	a son.	<i>Scarag, searaig</i> , f. 2.	a battle.
<i>Madadb, madaidh</i> , m. 1.	a dog.	<i>Talla, talla</i> , f. 2.	a hall.
<i>Meire, meire</i> , m. 2.	a troop.	<i>Tanas, tanaís</i> , m. 1.	a ghost.
<i>Meall, mill</i> , m. 1.	an heap.	<i>Tigh, tigh</i> , m. 2.	a house.
<i>Mias, meis</i> , m. 2.	a platter, dish.	<i>Tír, tír</i> , f. 2.	a country.
<i>Muc, muic</i> , m. 2.	a sow.	<i>Tomn, tuinn</i> , f. 2.	a wave.
<i>Nadur, Naduir</i> , m. 1.	Nature.	<i>Ubbal, ubbail</i> , f. 2.	an apple.
<i>Neas, nús</i> , m. 2.	a weasel.	<i>Ucud, ucud</i> , m. 2.	the breast.
<i>Obc, uilc</i> , m. 1.	evil.	<i>Udar, udair</i> , m. 2.	an author.
<i>Osnadh, osnaidh</i> , f. 1.	a sigh.	<i>Urnuidh, urnuidh</i> , f. 2.	a prayer.
<i>Or, oir</i> , m.	gold.	<i>Urlar, urlair</i> , m.	a floor.

Adjective Nouns.

<i>Agbor</i> ,	lucky, fortunate.	<i>Amidach</i> ,	foolish.
<i>Alloil</i> ,	renowned.	<i>Balbh</i> ,	dumb.
<i>Alluin</i> ,	handsome.	<i>Beanol</i> ,	like a woman, modest.
		<i>Basor</i> ,	

<i>Bafor,</i>	mortal.	<i>Lutbor,</i>	of much strength.
<i>Beg,</i>	little.	<i>Math,</i>	good.
<i>Cam,</i>	crooked.	<i>Mall,</i>	slow.
<i>Caintach,</i>	talkative.	<i>Misgach,</i>	drunken.
<i>Coir,</i>	just, honest.	<i>Muladach,</i>	sorrowful.
<i>Caomb,</i>	dear, beloved.	<i>Naomb,</i>	holy.
<i>Dall,</i>	blind.	<i>Nea-gblan,</i>	unclean.
<i>Dan, bold, forward, impudent.</i>		<i>Narach,</i>	shameful.
<i>Daingan,</i>	tight, strong.	<i>Obbwin,</i>	sudden.
<i>Deas,</i>	neat.	<i>Ocrach,</i>	hungry.
<i>Doirbh,</i>	cross, difficult.	<i>Og,</i>	young.
<i>Eaglach,</i>	timorous.	<i>Pait,</i>	plentiful.
<i>Eolach,</i>	intelligent.	<i>Peccach,</i>	sinful.
<i>Imchuidh,</i>	fit, proper.	<i>Priogal,</i>	precious.
<i>Longantach,</i>	wonderful.	<i>Rambar,</i>	fat.
<i>lochdor,</i>	merciful.	<i>Reubach,</i>	that tears.
<i>Gradbach,</i>	loving.	<i>Riach,</i>	grey.
<i>Geur,</i>	edged, sharp, four.	<i>Reidh,</i>	easy, ready.
<i>Goir,</i>	fore, four.	<i>Sambach,</i>	quiet.
<i>Glenide,</i>	tuneful, agreeable.	<i>Santach,</i>	covetous.
<i>Garbh,</i>	rough, robust.	<i>Sgiambach,</i>	beautiful.
<i>Furasde,</i>	easy.	<i>Sona,</i>	happy, blessed.
<i>Farsm,</i>	wide.	<i>Tana,</i>	thin.
<i>Fuilach,</i>	bloody.	<i>Tarbach,</i>	substantial.
<i>Follaisach,</i>	publick.	<i>Tuirfach,</i>	sad.
<i>Lag,</i>	weak.	<i>Treua,</i>	valiant.
<i>Laidir,</i>	strong.	<i>Uaibhrach,</i>	high-minded.
<i>Lionor,</i>	numerous.	<i>Uailol,</i>	boasting.
<i>Leonte,</i>	wounded.	<i>Uramach,</i>	honourable.

Verbs.

It has been already observed, that the Dative Case of the present participle, or that gerundive which signifies action, is the present of the infinitive. *Dh* therefore begins verbs beginning with a vowel, and *b* is put after the initial consonants in those that begin with consonants.

<i>Dh'abachadh,</i>	to ripen.	<i>Lagadh,</i>	to light, kindle.
<i>Dh'aitachadh,</i>	to inhabit.	<i>Mholadh,</i>	to praise.
<i>Bbatadh,</i>	to drown.	<i>Mbeaduchadh,</i>	to multiply.
<i>Bheannuchadh,</i>	to bless.	<i>Neartachadh,</i>	to strengthen.
<i>Chabhadh,</i>	to indent.	<i>Naombachadh,</i>	to sanctify.
<i>Chaidradh,</i>	to embrace.	<i>Phaighadh,</i>	to pay.
<i>Chombairlachadh,</i>	to advise.	<i>Phceccachadh,</i>	to sin.
<i>Dhambadh,</i>	to dance.	<i>Ranfuchadh,</i>	to search.
<i>Dhearmad,</i>	to forget.	<i>Reic,</i>	to sell.
<i>Dhealradh,</i>	to shine.	<i>Sbantachadh,</i>	to covet.
<i>Dh'eisladh,</i>	to hear.	<i>Sheasadh,</i>	to stand.
<i>Dshuadachadh,</i>	to elope with.	<i>Sdiuradh,</i>	to direct, to steer.
<i>Dshairadh,</i>	to watch.	<i>Sgrobadh,</i>	to scratch.
<i>Ghabhal,</i>	to take, receive.	<i>Sblugadh,</i>	to swallow.
<i>Ghearradh,</i>	to cut.	<i>Smachdachadh,</i>	to correct.
<i>Ghlofadh,</i>	to lock, seal.	<i>Thagradh,</i>	to defend a cause.
<i>Dh'iarruidh,</i>	to ask, seek.	<i>Theagasg,</i>	to teach.
<i>Dh'inntachadh,</i>	to depart.	<i>Thogal,</i>	to lift.
<i>Dh'iomair,</i>	to drive.	<i>Thoint,</i>	to give.
<i>Labbairt,</i>	to speak.	<i>Dh'uisgachadh,</i>	to water.
<i>Lanfuchadh,</i>	to handle.	<i>Dh'urachadh,</i>	to refresh, renew.